

Toroidal Compactifications and Dimension Formulas for Spaces of Modular Forms for Orthogonal Shimura Varieties

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Abstract

In this paper we describe the general theory of constructing toroidal compactifications of locally symmetric spaces and using these to compute dimension formulas for spaces of modular forms. We focus explicitly on the case of the orthogonal locally symmetric spaces arising from quadratic forms of signature $(2, n)$, giving explicit details of the constructions, structures and results in these cases.

This article does not give explicit cone decompositions, compute explicit intersection pairings, or count cusps and thus does not give any complete formulas for the dimensions.

Keywords: orthogonal group, locally symmetric space, toroidal compactification, dimension formula, modular forms

This article contains material originally appearing in my Ph.D. thesis [Fio13] as well as some new work done on the problem since then.

1. Introduction

The primary object of interest in this document are Shimura varieties of orthogonal type. In order to give a satisfactory definition of these one needs the terminology and notation of the theory of Hermitian symmetric spaces [Hel01], quadratic spaces and orthogonal groups [O'M00, Lam05, Ser73]. To put it in the right context one should perhaps also have access to the basic notions of Shimura varieties [Mil05, Del71].

It is our intent in this document to give a survey of the basic theory of orthogonal symmetric spaces, their toroidal compactifications, and an approach for computing dimensions of spaces of modular forms. Other references include [Fio09, Bru08]. The sections of this document are organized as follows.

- (2) Introduces key notations and results for orthogonal groups.
- (3) Covers the key notions of Hermitian symmetric domains.
- (4) Provides a basic definition of modular forms.
- (5) Surveys the construction of toroidal compactifications explaining the relevant structures for the orthogonal group. We do not however give any explicit compactifications for this case.
- (6) Surveys the problem of computing dimension formulas for spaces of modular forms via the Hirzebruch-Mumford proportionality theorem (see [Mum77]).
- (7) Discusses the ramification structures between different levels introducing two interesting classes of cycles on orthogonal Shimura varieties.

One can view Sections (2) - (5) as an overview of the construction of toroidal compactifications (see [AMRT10]). This is done somewhat in the spirit of [Nam80], who covers the theory for the Siegel spaces, except we focus on the orthogonal case. Sections (6)-(7) form a survey on an approach to the problem of finding dimension formulas for spaces of modular forms. The approach follows that of [Tsu80]

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2. Basics of Orthogonal Groups

It is natural to assume that the reader has a basic understanding of quadratic spaces. Thus, the main purpose of this section is to introduce our notation.

Definition 2.1. Let R be an integral domain, and K be its field of fractions. Given a finitely generated R -module V , a **quadratic form** on V is a mapping $q : V \rightarrow K$ such that:

1. $q(r\vec{x}) = r^2q(\vec{x})$ for all $r \in K$ and $\vec{x} \in V$, and
2. $B(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) := q(\vec{x} + \vec{y}) - q(\vec{x}) - q(\vec{y})$ is a bilinear form.

Given such a pair (V, q) , we call V a **quadratic module** over R . The quadratic module V is said to be **regular** or **non-degenerate** if for all $\vec{x} \in V$ there exists $\vec{y} \in V$ such that $B(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) \neq 0$.

Remark 2.2. Given an R module V and a bilinear form $b : V \times V \rightarrow K$ we have an associated quadratic form $q(\vec{x}) = b(\vec{x}, \vec{x})$. Note that $B(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = 2b(\vec{x}, \vec{y})$.

Definition 2.3. We define the **Clifford algebra** and the **even Clifford algebra** to be respectively:

$$C_q := \bigoplus_k V^{\otimes k} / (\vec{v} \otimes \vec{v} - q(\vec{v})) \text{ and } C_q^0 := \bigoplus_k V^{\otimes 2k} / (\vec{v} \otimes \vec{v} - q(\vec{v})).$$

They are isomorphic to matrix algebras over quaternion algebras. We denote the standard involution $\vec{v}_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \vec{v}_m \mapsto \vec{v}_m \otimes \cdots \otimes \vec{v}_1$ by $v \mapsto v^*$. To a quadratic form q we will associate the following algebraic groups:

$$\begin{aligned} O_q(R') &= \{g \in \text{GL}(V \otimes_R R') \mid q(\vec{x}) = q(g(\vec{x})) \text{ for all } x \in V \otimes_R R'\} \\ \text{SO}_q(R') &= \{g \in O_q(R') \mid \det(g) = 1\} \\ \text{GSpin}_q(R') &= \{g \in (C_q^0 \otimes_R R')^\times \mid gVg^{-1} \subset V\} \\ \text{Spin}_q(R') &= \{g \in \text{GSpin}_q(R') \mid g \cdot g^* = 1\}. \end{aligned}$$

Proposition 2.4. Given a quadratic form q we have a short exact sequence of algebraic groups:

$$0 \rightarrow \underline{\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}} \rightarrow \text{Spin}_q \rightarrow \text{SO}_q \rightarrow 0.$$

Over a number field k , with $\Gamma = \text{Gal}(\bar{k}/k)$, this becomes the long exact sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \text{Spin}_q(k) \rightarrow \text{SO}_q(k) \xrightarrow{\theta} H^1(\Gamma, \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \dots$$

The map θ is called the **spinor norm**.

Notation 2.5. We have the following standard invariants of (V, q) :

- Whenever V is free over R we shall denote by $D(q)$ the **discriminant** of q , that is, $D(q) = \det(b(\vec{v}_i, \vec{v}_j))_{i,j}$ for some choice of basis $\{\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_n\}$.
- We shall denote by $H(q)$ (or $H_R(q), H_p(q)$) the **Hasse invariant** of q , that is, if over the field of fractions K of R we may express $q(\vec{x}) = \sum_i a_i x_i^2$ then $H(q) = \prod_{i < j} (a_i, a_j)_K$. Here $(a, b)_K$ denotes the Hilbert symbol (see [Ser73, Ch. III] and [Ser79, Ch. XIV]).
- We shall denote by $W(q)$ the **Witt invariant** of q , that is, the class in $\text{Br}(K)$ of C_q when $\dim(V)$ is odd or of C_q^0 when $\dim(V)$ is even.
- For a real place, $\rho : R \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, we shall denote by $(r_\rho, s_\rho)_\rho$ the **signature** of q at ρ . Here r_ρ denotes the dimension of the maximal positive-definite subspace of $V \otimes_\rho \mathbb{R}$ and s_ρ denotes the dimension of the maximal negative-definite subspace of $V \otimes_\rho \mathbb{R}$.

3. Hermitian Symmetric Spaces

In this section we briefly recall some key results about Hermitian symmetric spaces. A good reference on this topic is [Hel01]. Most of what we will use can also be found in [BJ06, Sec I.5], or [AMRT10, Sec. 3.2].

Definition 3.1. A **symmetric space** is a Riemannian manifold \mathcal{D} such that for each $x \in \mathcal{D}$ there exists an isometric involution s_x of \mathcal{D} for which x is locally the unique fixed point. We say that \mathcal{D} is **Hermitian** if \mathcal{D} has a complex structure making \mathcal{D} Hermitian.

Example 3.2. The standard example of this is the upper half plane:

$$\mathbb{H} = \{x + iy \in \mathbb{C} \mid y > 0\}.$$

It is a consequence of the definition that we have:

Theorem 3.3. Fix $x \in \mathcal{D}$, $G = \text{Isom}(\mathcal{D})^0$, $K = \text{Stab}_G(x)$ and let s_x act on G by conjugation then $\mathcal{D} \simeq G/K$ and $(G^{s_x})^0 \subset K \subset G^{s_x}$. Moreover, given any real Lie group G , an inner automorphism $s : G \rightarrow G$ of order 2, and K such that $(G^s)^0 \subset K \subset G^s$, then the manifold $\mathcal{D} = G/K$ is a symmetric space.

See [Hel01, Thm. IV.3.3].

Theorem 3.4. A symmetric space $\mathcal{D} = G/K$ is Hermitian if and only if the centre $Z(K)$ of K has positive dimension. Moreover, if \mathcal{D} is irreducible then $Z(K)^0 = \text{SO}_2(\mathbb{R})$.

See [Hel01, Thm. VIII.6.1].

There are three main types of symmetric spaces:

1. Compact Type: In general these come from compact Lie groups G .
2. Non-Compact Type: In general these arise when K^0 is the maximal compact connected Lie subgroup of G , or equivalently when s_x is a Cartan involution.
3. Euclidean Type: These generally arise as quotients of Euclidean space by discrete subgroups.

The definitions of these types can be made precise by looking at the associated Lie algebras.

Claim. Every symmetric space decomposes into a product of the three types listed above.

See [Hel01, Ch. V Thm. 1.1].

For \mathcal{D} a Hermitian symmetric space of the non-compact type, one often considers the following objects (see [Hel01] for details):

- The Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} of G .
- The Lie sub-algebra $\mathfrak{k} \subset \mathfrak{g}$ of K .
- The Killing form $B(X, Y) = \text{Tr}(\text{Ad}(X) \circ \text{Ad}(Y))$ on \mathfrak{g} .
- The orthogonal complement \mathfrak{p} of \mathfrak{k} under B is identified with the tangent space of \mathcal{D} .
- The centre $Z(K)$ of K and its Lie algebra \mathfrak{u} .
- A map $h_0 : \text{SO}_2 \rightarrow Z(K) \subset K \subset G$ such that K is the centralizer of h_0 .
- The element $s = \text{Ad}(h_0(e^{i\pi/2}))$ induces the Cartan involution whereas the element $J = \text{Ad}(h_0(e^{i\pi/4}))$ induces the complex structure.

Through these one can construct:

- A G -invariant metric on \mathcal{D} (via B and the identification of the tangent space of \mathcal{D} with \mathfrak{p}).
- The dual Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g}^* = \mathfrak{k} \oplus i\mathfrak{p}$. This is the Lie algebra of \check{G} the compact real form of G .
- The ideals $\mathfrak{p}_+, \mathfrak{p}_- \subset \mathfrak{p}_{\mathbb{C}}$ which are the eigenspaces of \mathfrak{u} .
- The parabolic subgroups P_{\pm} associated respectively to \mathfrak{p}_{\pm} .
- The embeddings $\mathcal{D} = G/K \hookrightarrow G_{\mathbb{C}}/K_{\mathbb{C}}P_- \simeq \check{G}/K \simeq \check{\mathcal{D}}$.

There exists a duality between the compact and non-compact types, that is, if \mathcal{D} is of the compact type, there exists a dual symmetric space $\check{\mathcal{D}}$ such that $\mathcal{D} \hookrightarrow \check{\mathcal{D}}$. The following theorem makes this more precise.

Theorem 3.5. The subgroups P_{\pm} and K defined above satisfy the following:

- The natural map $P_+ \times K_{\mathbb{C}} \times P_- \rightarrow G_{\mathbb{C}}$ is injective, and the image contains G .

- There exists holomorphic mappings

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
\mathcal{D} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathfrak{p}_+ & \xrightarrow{\quad \exp \quad} & P_+ \\
\parallel & & & & \parallel \\
G/K & \longrightarrow & P_+ \times K_{\mathbb{C}} \times P_-/(K_{\mathbb{C}}P_-) & \longrightarrow & P_+ \\
& & \parallel & & \downarrow \\
P_+ & \longrightarrow & P_+ \times K_{\mathbb{C}} \times P_-/(K_{\mathbb{C}}P_-) & \longrightarrow & G_{\mathbb{C}}/(K_{\mathbb{C}}P_-)
\end{array}$$

- These embed \mathcal{D} into the complex projective variety $\check{\mathcal{D}} \simeq G_{\mathbb{C}}/(K_{\mathbb{C}}P_-)$. Moreover, the inclusion \mathcal{D} in \mathfrak{p}_+ realizes the space as a bounded domain.

See [AMRT10, Thm. 1 Sec. 3.2] or [Hel01, Sec. VIII.7].

We wish to describe the image of \mathcal{D} in \mathfrak{p}_+ . To this end we have the following result.

Theorem 3.6. *With the notation as above, where r is the \mathbb{R} -rank of G , there exists a morphism $\varphi : \mathrm{SU}_2 \times \mathrm{SL}_2^r \rightarrow G$ such that:*

1. $\varphi(u, h_0^{SL}(u)^r) = h_0(u)$, and
2. φ induces a map $\mathbb{H}^r \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$.

Moreover, every symmetric space map $\mathbb{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ factors through φ .

See [AMRT10, Thm. 2 Sec. 3.2] and [AMRT10, Prop 2 Sec. 3.2].

Let τ denote complex conjugation with respect to \mathfrak{g}^c then:

$$B_{\tau}(u, v) = -B(u, \tau(v))$$

is a positive-definite Hermitian form on $\mathfrak{g}_{\mathbb{C}}$. For each $X \in \mathfrak{p}_+$ we have a map $[\cdot, X] : \mathfrak{p}_- \rightarrow \mathfrak{k}_{\mathbb{C}}$. Denote by $[\cdot, X]^* : \mathfrak{k}_{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \mathfrak{p}_-$ the adjoint with respect to this Hermitian pairing. We may now state the following.

Theorem 3.7. *The image of $\mathcal{D} \in \mathfrak{p}_+$ is:*

$$\mathrm{Ad}(K) \cdot \mathrm{im}(\varphi) = \{X \mid [\cdot, X]^* \circ [\cdot, X] < 2 \mathrm{Id}_{\mathfrak{p}_-}\},$$

where the inequality implies a comparison of operator norms.

See [AMRT10, Thm. 3 Sec. 3.2].

Corollary 3.8. *Every Hermitian symmetric domain \mathcal{D} of the non-compact type can be realized as a bounded domain.*

See [Hel01, Thm. VIII.7.1].

3.1. The $O(2, n)$ Case

We now discuss the example of the Hermitian symmetric spaces in which we are most interested. That is those associated to quadratic spaces of signature $(2, n)$. Other references on this topic include [Fio09, Bru08, Bru02].

Let (V, q) be a quadratic space over \mathbb{Q} . Then $V(\mathbb{R}) := V \otimes \mathbb{R}$ has signature (r, s) for some choice of r, s . The maximal compact subgroup of $O_q(\mathbb{R})$ is $K \simeq O_r(\mathbb{R}) \times O_s(\mathbb{R}) \subset O_q(\mathbb{R})$ and $O_q(\mathbb{R})/K$ is a symmetric space. These only have complex structures (and thus are Hermitian) if one of r or s is 2. Since interchanging r and s does not change the orthogonal group (it amounts to replacing q by $-q$) we will assume that $r = 2$. We wish to construct the associated symmetric spaces along with its complex structure in this case.

Remark 3.9. For much of the following discussion only the \mathbb{R} -structure will matter, and as such, the only invariants of significance are the values r and s . However, when we must consider locally symmetric spaces and their compactifications the \mathbb{Q} -structure, and potentially the \mathbb{Z} -structure, will become relevant.

3.1.1. The Grassmannian

Let (V, q) be of signature $(2, n)$. We consider the Grassmannian of 2-dimensional subspaces of $V(\mathbb{R})$ on which the quadratic form q restricts to a positive-definite form, namely:

$$\text{Gr}(V) := \{v \subset V \mid \dim(v) = 2, q|_v > 0\}.$$

By Witt's extension theorem (see [Ser73, Thm. IV.3]), the group $G = \text{O}_q(\mathbb{R})$ will act transitively on $\text{Gr}(V)$. If we fix $v_0 \in \text{Gr}(V)$ then its stabilizer K_{v_0} will be a maximal compact subgroup. Indeed, since this group must preserve both the plane and its orthogonal complement we have $K_{v_0} \simeq \text{O}_2 \times \text{O}_n$. Thus $\text{Gr}(V) = G/K_{v_0}$ realizes a symmetric space.

Remark 3.10. Though this is a simple and useful realization of the space, it is not clear from this construction what the complex structure should be.

3.1.2. The Projective Model

We consider the complexification $V(\mathbb{C})$ of the space V and the projectivization $P(V(\mathbb{C}))$. We then consider the zero quadric:

$$N := \{[\vec{v}] \in P(V(\mathbb{C})) \mid b(\vec{v}, \vec{v}) = 0\}.$$

It is a closed algebraic subvariety of projective space. We now define:

$$\kappa := \{[\vec{v}] \in P(V(\mathbb{C})) \mid b(\vec{v}, \vec{v}) = 0, b(\vec{v}, \overline{\vec{v}}) > 0\}.$$

This is a complex manifold of dimension n consisting of 2 connected components.

Remark 3.11. One must check that these spaces are in fact well defined, that is, that the conditions do not depend on a representative \vec{v} . Indeed $b(c\vec{v}, c\vec{v}) = c^2 b(\vec{v}, \vec{v})$ and $b(c\vec{v}, \overline{c\vec{v}}) = c\overline{c} b(\vec{v}, \vec{v})$.

Remark 3.12. The orthogonal group $\text{O}_q(\mathbb{R})$ acts transitively on κ . In order to see this we reformulate the condition that $\vec{v} = X + iY \in V(\mathbb{C})$ satisfies $[\vec{v}] \in \kappa$ as follows. We observe that:

$$\begin{aligned} b(X + iY, X + iY) &= b(X, X) - b(Y, Y) + 2ib(X, Y) \text{ and} \\ b(X + iY, X - iY) &= b(X, X) + b(Y, Y). \end{aligned}$$

It follows from the conditions $b(X + iY, X + iY) = 0$ and $b(X + iY, X - iY) > 0$ that:

$$[\vec{v}] \in \kappa \Leftrightarrow b(X, X) = b(Y, Y) > 0 \text{ and } b(X, Y) = 0.$$

We thus have that $\text{O}_q(\mathbb{R})$ acts on κ . To show that it acts transitively we appeal to Witt's extension theorem to find $g \in \text{O}_q(\mathbb{R})$ taking $X \mapsto X'$ and $Y \mapsto Y'$. This isometry g then maps $[\vec{v}] \mapsto [\vec{v}']$.

Consider the subgroup $\text{O}_q^+(\mathbb{R})$ of elements whose spinor norm equals the determinant. This consists of those elements which preserve the orientation of any, and hence all, positive-definite planes. The group $\text{O}_q^+(\mathbb{R})$ preserves the 2 components of κ whereas $\text{O}_q \setminus \text{O}_q^+(\mathbb{R})$ interchanges them. Pick either component of κ and denote it κ^+ .

Proposition 3.13. *The assignment $[\vec{v}] \mapsto v(\vec{v}) := \mathbb{R}X + \mathbb{R}Y$ gives a real analytic isomorphism $\kappa^+ \rightarrow \text{Gr}(V)$.*

This is a straightforward check (see [Fio09, Lem. 2.3.38]).

3.1.3. The Tube Domain Model

Pick e_1 an isotropic vector in $V(\mathbb{R})$ and pick e_2 such that $b(e_1, e_2) = 1$. Define $\mathcal{U} := V \cap e_2^\perp \cap e_1^\perp$. We then may express elements of $V(\mathbb{C})$ as (a, b, \vec{y}) , where $a, b \in \mathbb{C}$ and $\vec{y} \in \mathcal{U}$. Thus

$$V = \mathbb{Q}e_1 \oplus \mathbb{Q}e_2 \oplus \mathcal{U}$$

and \mathcal{U} is a quadratic space of type $(1, n-1)$.

Definition 3.14. We define the tube domain

$$\mathbb{H}_q := \{\vec{y} \in \mathcal{U}(\mathbb{C}) \mid q(\Im(\vec{y})) > 0\},$$

where $\Im(\vec{y})$ is the imaginary part of the complex vector \vec{y} . We also define the open cone:

$$\Omega = \{\vec{y} \in \mathcal{U}(\mathbb{R}) \mid q(\vec{y}) > 0\},$$

as well as, the map Φ from $\mathcal{U}(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow \mathcal{U}(\mathbb{R})$ given by $\Phi(\vec{y}) = \Im(\vec{y})$ so that $\mathbb{H}_q = \Phi^{-1}(\Omega)$.

Proposition 3.15. *The map $\psi : \mathbb{H}_q \rightarrow \kappa$ given by $\psi(\vec{y}) \mapsto [-\frac{1}{2}(q(\vec{y}) + q(e_2)), 1, \vec{y}]$ is biholomorphic.*

This is a straight forward check (see [Fio09, Lem. 2.3.40]).

Remark 3.16. The space \mathbb{H}_q has 2 components. To see this suppose q has the form $q(x_1, \dots, x_n) = a_1x_1^2 - a_2x_2^2 - \dots - a_nx_n^2$ with $a_i > 0$. The condition imposed by $q(\Im(Z)) > 0$ gives us two components corresponding to $z_1 > 0$ and $z_1 < 0$. Under the map ψ one of these corresponds to κ^+ . We shall label that component \mathbb{H}_q^+ .

Via the isomorphism with κ , we see that we have a transitive action of $O_q^+(\mathbb{R})$ on \mathbb{H}_q . One advantage to viewing the symmetric space under this interpretation is that it corresponds far more directly to some of the more classically constructed symmetric spaces such as the upper half plane.

3.1.4. Conjugacy Classes of Morphisms $\mathbb{S} \rightarrow O_{2,n}$

We now give the interpretation of the space as a Shimura variety.

We may (loosely) think of Shimura varieties as elements of a certain conjugacy classes of morphisms:

$$h : (\mathbb{S} = \text{Res}_{\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R}}(\mathbb{G}_m)) \rightarrow \text{GO}_{2,n}$$

satisfying additional axioms. In particular, we are interested in those morphisms where the centralizer:

$$Z_{\text{GO}}(h(\mathbb{S})) = Z(\text{GO}_{2,n}) \cdot K \simeq \mathbb{G}_m \cdot (O_2 \times O_n).$$

We get a bijection between such maps and our space as follows:

Given an element $\langle \vec{x}, \vec{y} \rangle \in \text{Gr}(V)$ we consider the morphism $h(re^{i\theta})$ defined by specifying that it acts as $\begin{pmatrix} r^2 \cos(2\theta) & r^2 \sin(2\theta) \\ -r^2 \sin(2\theta) & r^2 \cos(2\theta) \end{pmatrix}$ on the span(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) and trivially on its orthogonal complement.

Conversely, given h in the conjugacy class of such a morphism we may take $[\vec{v}] \in \kappa^+$ to be the eigenspace of $r^2(\cos(2\theta) + i \sin(2\theta))$.

The following claim is a straightforward check.

Claim. *These two maps are inverses.*

Note that the two components correspond to swapping the (non-trivial) eigenspaces of h .

3.1.5. Realization as a Bounded Domain

For this section we will assume that:

$$\tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & A \end{pmatrix}$$

is the matrix for our quadratic form. This is not in general possible over \mathbb{Q} if $n \leq 4$. For the purpose of most of this discussion we work over \mathbb{R} and this fact is not a problem. However, it must be accounted for if ever rational structures are to be used. In order to compute the bounded domain, we must work with the Lie algebra, and this is slightly easier if we change the basis using the matrix:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ & & & 1_{n-2} \end{pmatrix}$$

so that the matrix for the quadratic form is:

$$\hat{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \\ & & & A \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \\ & & A' \end{pmatrix}.$$

We compute that the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{so}_{\hat{A}}$ is $\begin{pmatrix} W & Z' \\ Z & Y \end{pmatrix}$, where $W \in M_{2,2}$ is skew-symmetric, $Y \in M_{n,n}$ is in $\mathfrak{so}_{A'}$, $Z \in M_{2,n}$, and $Z' = -Z^t A' / 2$. We conclude that the eigenspaces for the action of the centre of \mathfrak{k} on $\mathfrak{p}_{\mathbb{C}}$ are \mathfrak{p}_{\pm} are $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & Z' \\ Z & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, where $Z = (\bar{z}^t \quad \mp i \bar{z}^t)$ and $Z' = -Z^t A' / 2$.

In order to compute the exponential of the Lie algebra we observe that the square of this matrix is equal to

$$-\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} Z^t A' Z & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{\bar{z}^t A' \bar{z}}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \mp i \\ \mp i & -1 \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

and that its cube is the zero matrix. We thus have that P_{\pm} is

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1_2 - \frac{1}{4} Z^t A' Z & -\frac{1}{2} Z^t A' \\ Z & 1_n \end{pmatrix},$$

where $Z = (\bar{z}^t \quad \mp i \bar{z}^t)$.

After undoing the change of basis P_{\pm} becomes:

$$1_{n+2} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -iz_1 - z_2 & 2z_1 & -iz_1 + z_2 & -\vec{z}_3 A' \\ iz_1 + z_2 & 0 & -iz_1 - x_2 & 2 - iz_2 & i\vec{z}_3 A' \\ -2z_1 & iz_1 - z_2 & 0 & -iz_1 + z_2 & -\vec{z}_3 A' \\ iz_1 - z_2 & 2iz_2 & -iz_1 - z_2 & 0 & i\vec{z}_3 A' \\ \vec{z}_3^t & -i\vec{z}_3^t & \vec{z}_3^t & -i\vec{z}_3^t & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{\bar{z}^t A' \bar{z}}{8} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -i & 1 & -i \\ -i & -1 & -i & -1 \\ 1 & -i & 1 & -i \\ -i & -1 & -i & -1 \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

where $\vec{z}_3 = (z_3, z_4, \dots, z_{n-2})$. The action of this matrix on κ^+ takes $[1 : i : 1 : i : \vec{0}]$ to:

$$\Psi(\vec{z}) = [(1, i, 1, i, \vec{0}) + 2(z_1, z_2, -z_1, -z_2, \vec{z}_3) - \frac{1}{2} \bar{z}^t A' \bar{z} (1, -i, 1, -i, \vec{0})] \in N.$$

One may check that this is an injective map. We thus conclude that \mathcal{D} is the bounded domain:

$$\{(z_1, z_2, \vec{z}_3) \subset P_+ \mid \text{conditions}\}.$$

The conditions are computed by pulling them back from $P(V(\mathbb{C}))$. The resulting conditions can be expressed as:

$$4 + 4\bar{z} A' \bar{z}^t + |\bar{z} A' \bar{z}^t|^2 > 0 \text{ and} \\ 4 - |\bar{z} A' \bar{z}^t|^2 > 0.$$

We have the following maps between these models:

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi &: \text{Bounded} \rightarrow \text{Projective} \\ \Psi^{-1} &: \text{Projective} \rightarrow \text{Bounded} \\ \Upsilon &: \text{Bounded} \rightarrow \text{Tube Domain} \\ \Upsilon^{-1} &: \text{Tube Domain} \rightarrow \text{Bounded} \end{aligned}$$

The definition of the map Ψ is implicit in the above computations.

Set $s(\vec{z}) = 1 - 2z_1 - \frac{1}{2} \bar{z} A' \bar{z}^t$ then Υ is defined by:

$$\begin{aligned} y_1 &= \frac{i + 2z_2 + i\bar{z} A' \bar{z}^t}{s(\vec{z})}, \\ y_2 &= \frac{i - 2z_2 + i\bar{z} A' \bar{z}^t}{s(\vec{z})} \text{ and} \\ y_i &= \frac{2z_i}{s(\vec{z})} \text{ for } i > 2. \end{aligned}$$

To define an inverse to Υ set:

$$\vec{y}' = (\frac{1}{4}(iy_1 + iy_2 + \bar{y} A'' \bar{y}^t), \frac{1}{4}(y_1 - y_2), -\frac{1}{4}(iy_1 + iy_2 + \bar{y} A'' \bar{y}^t), -\frac{1}{4}(y_1 - y_2), \vec{y}_3).$$

Now set:

$$r(\vec{y}) = \frac{\bar{y} A'' \bar{y}^t}{(\bar{y}') A'' (\bar{y}')^t}.$$

Notice that $r(\Upsilon(\vec{z})) = 1 - 2z_1 - \frac{1}{2} \bar{z} A' \bar{z}^t$. We can therefore define Υ^{-1} via:

$$\begin{aligned} z_1 &= \frac{1}{4} r(\vec{y}) (\bar{y} A' \bar{y}^t + i(y_1 + y_2)) + 1, \\ z_2 &= \frac{1}{4} r(\vec{y}) (y_1 - y_2) \text{ and} \\ z_i &= r(\vec{y}) y_i \text{ for } i > 2. \end{aligned}$$

3.2. Boundary Components and the Minimal Compactification

Locally symmetric spaces are often non-compact. It is thus often useful while studying them to construct compactifications. We present here some of the most basic notions of this very rich theory. For more details see [Hel01, BJ06, AMRT10, Nam80].

Definition 3.17. Consider a Hermitian symmetric domain \mathcal{D} realized as a bounded domain in P_+ . We say $x, y \in \overline{\mathcal{D}}$ are in the same **boundary component** if there exist maps:

$$\varphi_j : \mathbb{H} \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{D}} \quad j = 1, \dots, m$$

with $\varphi_j(\mathbb{H}) \cap \varphi_{j+1}(\mathbb{H}) \neq \emptyset$, and there exist $x', y' \in \mathbb{H}$ such that $\varphi_1(x') = x$ and $\varphi_m(y') = y$.

We say that two boundary components F_1, F_2 are adjacent if $\overline{F_1} \cap \overline{F_2} \neq \emptyset$.

Theorem 3.18. *The boundary components of the Hermitian symmetric domain \mathcal{D} are the maximal sub-Hermitian symmetric domains in $\overline{\mathcal{D}}$. Moreover, they satisfy the following:*

- The group G acts on boundary components preserving adjacency.
- The closure $\overline{\mathcal{D}}$ can be decomposed as $\overline{\mathcal{D}} = \sqcup_{\alpha} F_{\alpha}$, where the F_{α} are boundary components.
- For each boundary component F_{α} there exists a map:

$$\varphi_{\alpha} : \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow G$$

inducing a map

$$f_{\alpha} : \overline{\mathbb{H}} \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{D}}$$

such that $f_{\alpha}(i) = o$ (for the fixed base point $o = K$) and $f_{\alpha}(i\infty) \in F_{\alpha}$.

See [AMRT10, Thm. 1,2 Sec 3.3].

Theorem 3.19. *There is a bijective correspondence between the collection $\{F_{\alpha}\}$ of boundary components and the collection of real “maximal” parabolic subgroups P_{α} of $G = \mathrm{Aut}(\mathcal{D})$. (By “maximal” we mean that for each simple factor G_i of G the restriction to the factor is either maximal or equal to G_i).*

Explicitly we have $P_{\alpha} = \{g \in G \mid gF_{\alpha} = F_{\alpha}\}$. Moreover, $F_{\alpha} \subset \overline{F_{\beta}}$ if and only if $P_{\alpha} \cap P_{\beta}$ is a parabolic subgroup.

See [AMRT10, Prop. 1,2 Sec 3.3].

Definition 3.20. We say F_{α} is a **rational** boundary component if P_{α} is defined over \mathbb{Q} . We define the space:

$$\mathcal{D}^* = \bigcup_{\text{rational}} F_{\alpha}.$$

Theorem 3.21. *Let $\Gamma \subset G(\mathbb{Q})$ be an arithmetic subgroup. There exists a topology on \mathcal{D}^* such that the quotient $\overline{X}^{\mathrm{Sat}} := \Gamma \backslash \mathcal{D}^*$ has the structure of a normal analytic space.*

We call $\overline{X}^{\mathrm{Sat}}$ the minimal Satake compactification of $\Gamma \backslash \mathcal{D}$.

See [BJ06, Sec. III.3].

Remark 3.22. The topology one should assign may become more apparent once we introduce other compactifications.

4. Modular Forms

We give now a simplified notion of modular forms. More general and precise definitions can be found in any of [Bor66, Mum77, BB66].

Definition 4.1. Let \mathcal{Q} be the image of $\mathcal{D} = G/K$ in the projective space $\check{\mathcal{D}} = G_{\mathbb{C}}/P^-$ and let $\tilde{\mathcal{Q}}$ be the cone over \mathcal{Q} . A **modular form** f for Γ of weight k on \mathcal{D} can be thought of as any of the equivalent notions:

1. A function on $\tilde{\mathcal{Q}}$ homogeneous of degree $-k$ which is invariant under the action of Γ .
2. A section of $\Gamma \backslash (\mathcal{O}_{\check{\mathcal{D}}}(-k)|_{\mathcal{D}})$ on $\Gamma \backslash \mathcal{D}$.
3. A function on \mathcal{Q} which transforms with respect to the k^{th} power of the factor of automorphy under Γ .

To be a **meromorphic** (resp. **holomorphic**) modular form we require that f extends to the boundary and that it be meromorphic (resp. holomorphic). One may also consider forms which are holomorphic on the space but are only meromorphic on the boundary.

Remark 4.2. The condition at the boundary depends on understanding the topology, a concept we have not yet defined. There is an alternative definition in terms of Fourier series. Let \mathcal{U}_α be the centre of the unipotent radical of P_α and set $U_\alpha = \Gamma \cap \mathcal{U}_\alpha$. This group is isomorphic to \mathbb{Z}^m for some m and the function f is invariant under its action. The boundary condition can be expressed by saying the non-trivial Fourier coefficients (which are indexed by elements of U_α^*), are contained in a certain self-adjoint cone $\Omega_\alpha \subset \mathcal{U}_\alpha^*$.

The following is what is known as the Koecher principle (see for example [Fre90]).

Claim. *If the codimension of all of the boundary components is at least 2, then every form which is holomorphic on \mathcal{D} extends to the boundary as a holomorphic modular form.*

This result is a consequence of results about extending functions on normal varieties.

Theorem 4.3 (Baily-Borel). *Let $M(\Gamma, \mathcal{D})$ be the graded ring of modular forms then*

$$\overline{X}^{BB} := \text{Proj}(M(\Gamma, \mathcal{D}))$$

is the Baily-Borel compactification of X . Moreover, this is isomorphic to the minimal Satake compactification as an analytic space

See [BB66] and [BJ06, III.4].

4.1. The $O(2, n)$ Case

Specializing the previous section to the orthogonal case we can use the following definition for modular forms.

Definition 4.4. Let $\overline{\kappa}^+ = \{\vec{v} \in V(\mathbb{C}) \mid [\vec{v}] \in \kappa^+\}$ be the cone over κ^+ . Let $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, and χ be a character of Γ . A meromorphic function on $\overline{\kappa}^+$ is a **modular form** of weight k and character χ for the group Γ if it satisfies the following:

1. F is homogeneous of degree $-k$, that is, $F(c\vec{v}) = c^{-k}F(\vec{v})$ for $c \in \mathbb{C} - \{0\}$.
2. F is invariant under Γ , that is, $F(g\vec{v}) = \chi(g)F(\vec{v})$ for any $g \in \Gamma$.
3. F is meromorphic on the boundary.

If F is holomorphic on $\overline{\kappa}^+$ and on the boundary then we call F a holomorphic modular form. In this case \mathcal{U}_α and Ω_α are precisely those introduced for the tube domain model (see Section 3.1.3).

Remark 4.5. The Koecher principle implies condition (3) is automatic if the dimension of maximal isotropic subspace is less than n . Noting that for type $(2, n)$ the Witt rank is always at most 2, we see that the Koecher principle often applies.

Remark 4.6. One of the best sources of examples of modular forms for these orthogonal spaces is the Borcherds lift (see [Bor95, Bru04, Bru02] for more details). The Borcherds lift, which may be defined via a regularized theta integral, takes nearly holomorphic vector-valued modular forms for the upper half plane and constructs modular forms on an orthogonal space. The forms constructed this way have well understood weights, levels, and divisors. One can also consider other types of forms (for example Eisenstein series, Poincare series and theta series).

5. Toroidal Compactifications

We will now introduce the notion of toroidal compactifications. Many more detailed references exist (see for example [AMRT10, Pin90, FC90, Lan08, Per11, Nam80]). Toroidal compactifications play an important role in giving geometric descriptions of modular forms, as well as in computing dimension formulas (see Section 6).

The key idea of toroidal compactifications of locally symmetric space is that locally in a neighbourhood of the cusps, the space looks like the product of an algebraic torus and a compact space. We thus compactify locally at the cusp by compactifying the torus. Doing this systematically allows us to glue the parts together to get the compactification we seek.

5.1. Torus Embeddings

We give a very brief overview of toric varieties. For more details see [Ful93, KKMSD73, Oda78, AMRT10]. For the purpose of this section we will restrict our attention to complex tori though many results hold in greater generality.

Definition 5.1. By a torus T over \mathbb{C} of rank n we mean an algebraic group isomorphic to \mathbb{G}_m^n so that $T(\mathbb{C}) = (\mathbb{C}^\times)^n$. We shall denote the characters and cocharacters of T by $X^*(T)$ and $X_*(T)$. There exists a pairing between $X^*(T)$ and $X_*(T)$

$$\mathrm{Hom}(T, \mathbb{G}_m) \times \mathrm{Hom}(\mathbb{G}_m, T) \rightarrow \mathrm{Hom}(\mathbb{G}_m, \mathbb{G}_m) \simeq \mathbb{Z}$$

given by $(f, g) \mapsto f \circ g$.

We have the following basic results:

- $X^*(T) \simeq X_*(T) = \mathbb{Z}^n$
- $\mathrm{Lie}(T) \simeq \mathbb{C}^n$ with the trivial bracket.
- We have an exact sequence:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & X_*(T) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{Lie}(T) & \longrightarrow & T \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \parallel & & \parallel & & \parallel \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Z}^n & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{C}^n & \xrightarrow{\exp} & (\mathbb{C}^\times)^n \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

- As an algebraic variety $T = \mathrm{Spec}(\mathbb{C}[X^*(T)])$.

Example 5.2. Before proceeding let us give a few basic examples of compactifications of tori.

- Compactification of \mathbb{C}^\times .

We have $\mathbb{C}^\times \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ via $x \mapsto [x : 1]$. The closure then contains $[0 : 1]$ and $[1 : 0]$.

- Compactification of $(\mathbb{C}^\times)^2$. We may consider maps $(\mathbb{C}^\times)^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^2$ or $(\mathbb{C}^\times)^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ given respectively by:

$$(x, y) \mapsto [x : y : 1] \text{ and } (x, y) \mapsto ([x : 1], [y : 1])$$

In the first case the boundary is 3 copies of \mathbb{P}^1 ($[0 : y : 1], [x : 0 : 1], [1 : y : 0]$) in the second it is 4 ($([x : y], [0 : 1]), ([x : y], [1 : 0]), ([0 : 1], [x : y]), ([1 : 0], [x : y])$). Notice that in both cases the copies of \mathbb{P}^1 we have added form a chain with intersections at $0, \infty$.

We notice that in all these examples the torus T acts on its compactification and we have a natural orbit decomposition.

Question. Can these types of embeddings be characterized systematically?

The answer is given by the following definition:

Definition 5.3. A **torus embedding** consists of a torus T with a Zariski open dense embedding into a variety X together with an action of T on X which restricts to the group action on the image of T in X .

A morphism of torus embeddings $(T, X) \rightarrow (T', X')$ consists of a surjective morphism $f : T \rightarrow T'$ and an equivariant morphism $\tilde{f} : X \rightarrow X'$ extending f .

Question. How can one describe an inclusion of T into another space?

The answer is given by the following claim.

Claim. A map from a torus T into an affine variety X can be constructed by considering any submonoid $M \subset X^*(T)$ and the map $T = \mathrm{Spec}(\mathbb{C}[X^*(T)]) \rightarrow \mathrm{Spec}(\mathbb{C}[M]) = X$ induced by the inclusion of $M \hookrightarrow X^*(T)$.

The above suggests an approach to the problem, we now proceed to make it systematic.

5.1.1. Cones and Cone Decompositions

If one works with the idea it becomes apparent that a random submonoid will lead to a poorly structured variety. As such we are interested in defining ‘nice’ submonoids that will lead to ‘nice’ varieties.

Definition 5.4. Let $N_{\mathbb{R}}$ be a real vector space, a **cone** $\Omega \subset N_{\mathbb{R}}$ is a subset such that $\mathbb{R}_+ \cdot \Omega = \Omega$.

Ω is said to be **non-degenerate** if $\overline{\Omega}$ contains no straight lines.

Ω is **polyhedral** if there exists $x_1, \dots, x_n \in N_{\mathbb{R}}$ such that $\Omega = \{\sum_i a_i x_i \mid a_i \in \mathbb{R}^+ \cup \{0\}\}$.

Ω is **homogeneous** if $\text{Aut}(\Omega, N_{\mathbb{R}})$ acts transitively on Ω .

The **dual** of $\overline{\Omega}$ is $\overline{\Omega}^\vee = \{v^\vee \in N_{\mathbb{R}}^\vee \mid v^\vee(y) \geq 0 \text{ for all } y \in \Omega\}$. The dual of Ω is the interior of $\overline{\Omega}^\vee$.

We say Ω is **self-adjoint** (with respect to $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$) if there exists a positive-definite form on $N_{\mathbb{R}}$ whose induced isomorphism $N_{\mathbb{R}} \simeq N_{\mathbb{R}}^\vee$ takes Ω to Ω^\vee .

Remark 5.5. Polyhedral cones are by definition closed, whereas homogeneous cones are relatively open.

Example 5.6. The first 5 examples cover all the examples of simple open homogeneous self-adjoint cones.

- In \mathbb{R}^n the cone $\{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mid x_1^2 - \sum_{i>1} x_i^2 > 0 \text{ and } x_1 > 0\}$.
- The cone of positive-definite matrices in $M_n(\mathbb{R})$.
- The cone of positive-definite Hermitian matrices in $M_n(\mathbb{C})$.
- The cone of positive-definite quaternionic matrices in $M_n(\mathbb{H})$.
- The cone of positive-definite octonionic matrices in $M_3(\mathbb{O})$.
- A more general version of the first case which we shall use in the sequel is the following. Consider the quadratic space whose bilinear form b is $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \oplus (-A)$ where A gives a positive-definite quadratic form. Set

$$\Omega = \{\vec{v} \in N_{\mathbb{R}} \mid b(\vec{v}, \vec{v}) > 0, v_1 > 0\}.$$

The cone is open, non-degenerate and convex. It is also self adjoint with respect to the inner product $x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \vec{x}_3 A \vec{x}_3^t$. We claim Ω^\vee is given by:

$$\{(a_1, a_2, \vec{a}_3) \mid 2x_1x_2 > \vec{x}_3^t A \vec{x} \Rightarrow a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 + \sum_{i>3} a_i A x_i > 0\}.$$

Indeed, by rescaling, suppose $x_2 = 1$. Then we have:

$$2x_1x_2 > \vec{x}_3^t A \vec{x}_3 \Rightarrow a_1x_1 + a_2 + \sum_{i>3} a_i A x_i > a_1 \frac{1}{2} \vec{x}_3^t A \vec{x} + a_2 + \sum_{i>3} a_i A x_i.$$

Now writing:

$$a_1 \frac{1}{2} \vec{x}_3^t A \vec{x}_3 + a_2 + \sum_{i>3} a_i A x_i = \frac{a_1}{2} (\vec{x}_3 + \frac{\vec{a}_3}{a_1})^t A (\vec{x}_3 + \frac{\vec{a}_3}{a_1}) + a_2 - \frac{1}{2a_1} \vec{a}_3^t A \vec{a}_3$$

we see that this is larger than zero provided that $2a_1a_2 > \vec{a}_3^t A \vec{a}_3$. In particular if $\vec{a} \in \Omega$.

Definition 5.7. Given a subset Ω of a real vector space $N_{\mathbb{R}}$ we say a set $\Sigma = \{\sigma_i\}$ is a **convex polyhedral** decomposition of Ω if:

- $\Omega = \cup \sigma_i$.
- The σ_i are convex polyhedral cones.
- $\sigma_i \cap \sigma_j = \sigma_k \in \Sigma$ is a face of both σ_i and σ_j .

We may also refer to the decomposition as a **partial convex polyhedral** decomposition of $N_{\mathbb{R}}$.

We make partial convex polyhedral decompositions into a category by requiring morphisms be of the following form. Given decompositions Σ_N, Σ_M of $N_{\mathbb{R}}, M_{\mathbb{R}}$, respectively, a morphism is a linear map $f : N_{\mathbb{R}} \rightarrow M_{\mathbb{R}}$ such that for all $\sigma_N \in \Sigma_N$ there exists $\sigma_M \in \Sigma_M$ such that $f(\sigma_N) \subset \sigma_M$.

Remark 5.8. Note that the definition requires that $0 \in \Omega$, thus Ω can not be both open and non-degenerate. The space $N_{\mathbb{R}}$ in which we are interested will almost always be either $X^*(T) \times \mathbb{R}$ or $X_*(T) \times \mathbb{R}$. Typically the space Ω we consider are either all of $N_{\mathbb{R}}$ or the rational closure $\overline{\Omega'}^{\text{rat}}$ (the convex hull of the rational rays in $\overline{\Omega'}$) where Ω' is an open homogeneous self adjoint cone.

Definition 5.9. Given a cone decomposition Σ of Ω we define a space N_{Σ} as follows:

$$N_{\Sigma} = \{y + \infty\sigma \mid y \in N / \text{span } \sigma, \sigma \in \Sigma\}.$$

We put a topology on this by specifying when limits converge. We say

$$\lim y_n + \infty\sigma = x + \infty\tau$$

for σ a face of τ if

1. $\lim y_n + \infty\tau = x + \infty\tau$ and
2. for any splitting $\text{span } \tau = \text{span } \Omega_{\sigma} \oplus L'$ and for any $z \in \sigma$ we have $\rho(y_n) \in \sigma + z$ for all sufficiently large n .

We denote by Ω_{Σ} the correspondingly enlarged object.

5.1.2. Constructing Torus Embeddings from Cone Decompositions

Definition 5.10. Given a torus T and a convex polyhedral cone $\sigma \subset X_*(T) \otimes \mathbb{R}$ we define a variety X_{σ} as follows:

$$X_{\sigma} = \text{Spec}(k[X^*(T) \cap \sigma^{\vee}]).$$

This variety comes equipped with a map $T \rightarrow X$ arising from the inclusion:

$$k[X^*(T) \cap \sigma^{\vee}] \hookrightarrow k[X^*(T)].$$

Definition 5.11. Given a torus T , a cone $\Omega \subset X_*(T) \otimes \mathbb{R}$, and a convex polyhedral cone decomposition Σ of Ω , we define a variety X_{Σ} as follows. It has an open cover by affines:

$$X_{\sigma} = \text{Spec}(k[X^*(T) \cap \sigma^{\vee}])$$

for each $\sigma, \tau \in \Sigma$. We glue X_{σ} and X_{τ} along their intersection $X_{\sigma} \cap X_{\tau} = X_{\tau \cap \sigma}$.

Proposition 5.12. *There is an action of T on X_{Σ} . Moreover, there is a bijection between the orbits of T in X_{Σ} and Σ . We express this bijection by writing $O(\sigma)$ for an orbit of T . Moreover, there is a continuous map $\mathfrak{S} : X_{\mathbb{C}, \Sigma} \rightarrow \Omega_{\Sigma}$. It maps the orbit $O(\sigma)$ to $X_*(T) \otimes \mathbb{R} + \infty\sigma$.*

See [Oda78, Thm. 4.2].

5.1.3. Properties of Torus Embeddings

We now summarize a number of geometric results concerning torus embeddings. For more details see [Oda78].

Definition 5.13. We say a convex polyhedral cone σ is **rational** (with respect to an integral structure $N_{\mathbb{Z}}$ in the ambient space) if there exists $r_1, \dots, r_m \in N_{\mathbb{Z}}$ such that:

$$\sigma = \{x \mid \langle r_i, x \rangle \geq 0 \text{ for all } i\}.$$

For f to be a morphism of rational partial polyhedral cone decompositions we require that $f(N_{\mathbb{Z}}) \subset M_{\mathbb{Z}}$ and that $M_{\mathbb{Z}}/f(N_{\mathbb{Z}})$ be finite.

Theorem 5.14. *There exists an equivalence of categories between normal separated locally of finite type torus embeddings and rational partial polyhedral decompositions. Moreover, the variety is finite type if and only if Σ is finite (as a set).*

See [Oda78, Thm. 4.1].

Remark 5.15. One could obtain torus embeddings which are not normal by using monoids which do not arise from cones, and which are not separated by using cones whose intersections contain open subsets of both. One can obtain non-locally of finite type torus embeddings by removing the requirement of rationality.

For the remainder of this section assume all torus embeddings are normal separated and locally of finite type.

Theorem 5.16. *A morphism of torus embeddings is proper if and only if the associated morphism of cone decompositions is surjective and the preimage of every cone is finite.*

Consequently, a torus embedding is complete if and only if it is finite and decomposes all of $X_(T) \otimes \mathbb{R}$.*

See [Oda78, Thm 4.4].

Remark 5.17. In particular finite refinements are proper.

Definition 5.18. A rational convex cone σ is said to be **regular** if it has a generating set which is a basis for its span, that is, there exists x_1, \dots, x_n such that:

$$\sigma = \left\{ \sum a_i x_i \mid a_i \in \mathbb{R}^+ \right\}$$

and x_i form a basis for $N_{\mathbb{Z}} \cap \text{span } \sigma$.

Proposition 5.19. *A torus embedding is regular if and only if all of its cones are regular.*

See [Oda78, Thm. 4.3]

Definition 5.20. A convex rational polyhedral cone decomposition Σ is said to be **projective** if there exists a continuous convex piecewise linear function $\phi : V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that the following properties hold:

1. $\phi(x) > 0$ for $x \neq 0$.
2. ϕ is integral on $N_{\mathbb{Z}}$.
3. The top dimensional cones σ are the maximal polyhedral cones in $\overline{\Omega}$ on which ϕ is linear.

Theorem 5.21 (Projectivity). *If Σ is projective then the torus embedding corresponding to Σ is quasi-projective.*

The statement of the result is [Nam80, Prop. 6.14]. For the proof see [Oda78, Sec. 6].

Theorem 5.22. *Let X_{Σ} be a torus embedding of finite type, then there exists a refinement Σ' of Σ such that $X_{\Sigma'}$ is non-singular and $X_{\Sigma'}$ is the normalization of a blowup of X_{Σ} along an ideal sheaf.*

See [KKMSD73, Thm. 10,11]. Concretely one may use iterated barycentric subdivisions to find such a refinement.

5.2. Toroidal Compactifications

We now describe how to construct the toroidal compactification for a general Hermitian symmetric domain of the non-compact type. The proofs that the constructions we describe have the desired properties can be found in [AMRT10]. In practice one is able to explicitly compute all the objects involved. See for example [Nam80] for the Siegel case, or the following section for the orthogonal case. What is in fact much harder is describing explicitly a good choice of cone decomposition and the resulting space.

The key objects involved in the construction are the following:

- A Hermitian locally symmetric domain of the non-compact type:

$$X = \Gamma \backslash \mathcal{D} = \Gamma \backslash G/K.$$

- The maximal (real) parabolic subgroups $P_{\alpha} \leftrightarrow F_{\alpha}$ which correspond to boundary components:

$$P_{\alpha} = \{g \in G \mid gF_{\alpha} = F_{\alpha}\}.$$

- The unipotent radical W_{α} of P_{α} .
- The centre $U_{\alpha} = Z(W_{\alpha})$ and the quotient $V_{\alpha} = W_{\alpha}/U_{\alpha}$.
- An open self adjoint homogeneous cone $\Omega_{\alpha} \subset U_{\alpha}$. It is the orbit under conjugation of P_{α} acting on $\varphi((\frac{1}{0} \frac{1}{1})) \in U_{\alpha}$ where φ is the map of Theorem 3.18. (See [AMRT10, Sec 3.4.2]).
- The pieces of the Levi decomposition $G_{h,\alpha}, G_{\ell,\alpha}$ of P_{α} . They are characterized by the fact that

$$G_{h,\alpha} = \text{Aut}(F_{\alpha}) \text{ and } G_{\ell,\alpha} = \text{Aut}(\Omega_{\alpha}, U_{\alpha}).$$

These morphisms are realized by maps $p_{h,\alpha}, p_{\ell,\alpha}$.

- A decomposition $P_+ \supset \mathcal{B}_\alpha = \mathcal{U}_\alpha \mathcal{D} = F_\alpha \times \mathcal{V}_\alpha \times \mathcal{U}_{\alpha, \mathbb{C}}$. The inclusion $\mathcal{D} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{B}_\alpha$ realizes \mathcal{D} as a fibre bundle of cones and vector spaces. The natural projections are equivariant for the actions of $G_{h, \alpha}$ on F_α and $G_{\ell, \alpha}$ on $\mathcal{U}_{\alpha, \mathbb{C}}$ through $p_{h, \alpha}$ and $p_{\ell, \alpha}$. This map has an intrinsic description, see [AMRT10, Sec. 3.3.4].
- A map $\Phi_\alpha : \mathcal{B}_\alpha \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_\alpha$ such that $\mathcal{D} = \Phi_\alpha^{-1}(\Omega_\alpha)$. This map is equivariant for the actions of $G_{\ell, \alpha}$. This map has an intrinsic description, see [AMRT10, Sec. 3.4].

We make the following additional definitions:

- $\Gamma_\alpha = \Gamma \cap P_\alpha$.
- $W_\alpha = \Gamma_\alpha \cap \mathcal{W}_\alpha$.
- $U_\alpha = W_\alpha \cap \mathcal{U}_\alpha$.
- $V_\alpha = W_\alpha / U_\alpha$.

In order to compactify the space we shall need to describe the space locally using the following collection of open covers.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\Omega_\alpha & \subset & i\mathcal{U}_\alpha = iX_*(T) \otimes \mathbb{R} \\
& & \uparrow \Phi \\
U_\alpha \setminus \mathcal{D} \subset U_\alpha \setminus \mathcal{B}_\alpha & = & F_\alpha \times \mathcal{V}_\alpha \times \mathcal{U}_{\alpha, \mathbb{C}} / U_\alpha \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \pi^i \\
\mathcal{U}_{\alpha, \mathbb{C}} \setminus \mathcal{B}_\alpha & = & F_\alpha \times V_\alpha
\end{array}$$

We define $T_\alpha = \mathcal{U}_{\alpha, \mathbb{C}} / U_\alpha$. It is an algebraic torus (over \mathbb{C}).

Heuristically one may think of Ω_α as $(\mathbb{R}^+)^n$ and

$$U_\alpha \setminus \mathcal{D} = \{(\tau_1, \tau_2, \tau_3) \mid 0 < |\bar{\tau}_3|\}.$$

It thus seems natural to add points for $\bar{\tau}_3 = 0$. The Satake compactification effectively adds $(\tau_1, \tau_2, \tau_3) \in F_\alpha \times (0) \times (0)$. The collection of points added for the toroidal compactifications we are considering shall typically be larger. In order to functorially control the set of points added, we shall need the auxiliary information of cone decompositions.

Definition 5.23. A $\rho_{\ell, \alpha}(\Gamma_\alpha)$ -admissible polyhedral decomposition of Ω_α is $\Sigma_\alpha = \{\sigma_\nu\}$ (relative to the U_α rational structure on \mathcal{U}_α) such that:

1. Σ_α is a rational convex polyhedral cone decomposition of $\overline{\Omega_\alpha}^{\text{rat}}$ the rational closure of Ω_α ,
2. Σ_α is closed under the action of $\rho_{\ell, \alpha}(\Gamma_\alpha)$, and
3. only finitely many $\rho_{\ell, \alpha}(\Gamma_\alpha)$ orbits in Σ_α .

A Γ -admissible family of polyhedral decompositions is $\Sigma = \{\Sigma_\alpha\}_{\alpha \text{ Rational}}$ where:

1. Σ_α is a $\rho_{\ell, \alpha}(\Gamma_\alpha)$ -admissible polyhedral decomposition,
2. for $\gamma \in \Gamma$ if $\gamma F_\alpha = F_\beta$ then $\gamma \Sigma_\alpha \gamma^{-1} = \Sigma_\beta$, and
3. for F_α a boundary component of F_β then $\Sigma_\beta = \Sigma_\alpha \cap \mathcal{U}_\beta$.

5.2.1. The points being added

Now given such a $\rho_{\ell, \alpha}(\Gamma_\alpha)$ -admissible polyhedral decomposition Σ_α we may construct:

$$\begin{aligned}
(U_\alpha \setminus \mathcal{B}_\alpha)_{\Sigma_\alpha} &= F_\alpha \times \mathcal{V}_\alpha \times (T_\alpha)_{\Sigma_\alpha} \\
&= \sqcup_{\sigma \in \Sigma_\alpha} O(\sigma),
\end{aligned}$$

where $O(\sigma) = F_\alpha \times \mathcal{V}_\alpha \times O'(\sigma)$ and $O'(\sigma)$ is the points added with respect to σ to T_α . The $O(\sigma)$ have the following properties:

1. $O(\sigma)$ a torus bundle over $F_\alpha \times \mathcal{V}_\alpha$,
2. for $\sigma < \tau$ have that $O(\tau) \subset \overline{O(\sigma)}$ (for $\sigma = \{0\}$ we have $O(\sigma) = U_\alpha \setminus \mathcal{B}_\alpha$), and
3. $\dim \sigma + \dim O(\sigma) = \dim \mathcal{D}$.

There is a map \mathfrak{S} :

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{S} : F_\alpha \times \mathcal{V}_\alpha \times \mathcal{U}_{\alpha, \mathbb{C}} &\rightarrow \mathcal{U}_\alpha \\ (\tau_1, \tau_2, \tau_3) &\mapsto \mathfrak{S}(\tau_3) \end{aligned}$$

which projects onto the imaginary part of \mathcal{U}_α . It can be extended/descended to a map

$$\mathfrak{S} : (U_\alpha \setminus \mathcal{B}_\alpha)_{\Sigma_\alpha} \rightarrow (\mathcal{U}_\alpha)_{\Sigma_\alpha}$$

in such a way so that:

$$\mathfrak{S} : O(\sigma) \rightarrow \{y + \infty\sigma\}.$$

Using the fact that Φ_α is a translation of \mathfrak{S} we can then extend Φ_α to:

$$\Phi_\alpha : (U_\alpha \setminus \mathcal{B}_\alpha)_{\Sigma_\alpha} \rightarrow (\mathcal{U}_\alpha)_{\Sigma_\alpha}.$$

With all this in hand, we make the following definitions:

$$\begin{aligned} (U_\alpha \setminus \mathcal{D})_{\Sigma_\alpha} &:= \text{Interior of closure of } U_\alpha \setminus \mathcal{D} \text{ in } (U_\alpha \setminus \mathcal{B}_\alpha)_{\Sigma_\alpha}, \text{ and} \\ (\Omega_\alpha)_{\Sigma_\alpha} &:= \text{Interior of closure of } \Omega_\alpha \text{ in } (\mathcal{U}_\alpha)_{\Sigma_\alpha}. \end{aligned}$$

By continuity it follows that $\Phi^{-1}((\Omega_\alpha)_{\Sigma_\alpha}) = (U_\alpha \setminus \mathcal{D})_{\Sigma_\alpha}$. This observation allows one to check the following claim:

Claim. *If $\sigma \cap \Omega_\alpha \neq \emptyset$ then $O(\sigma) \subset (U_\alpha \setminus \mathcal{D})_{\Sigma_\alpha}$.*

As a consequence we define:

$$O(F_\alpha) := \bigsqcup_{\sigma \cap \Omega_\alpha \neq \emptyset} O(\sigma).$$

We call these sets $O(F_\alpha)$ the points added with respect to F_α .

Note that the converse to the above claim does not hold. It is thus reasonable to ask about the other $O(\sigma)$ which are not part of $O(F_\alpha)$? The answer is that these relate to $O(F_\beta)$ when F_α is a boundary component of F_β . Indeed, having F_α on the boundary of F_β implies:

- $\mathcal{U}_\beta \subset \mathcal{U}_\alpha$,
- Ω_β is on the rational boundary of Ω_α , and
- $\Sigma_\beta = \Sigma_\alpha \cap \mathcal{U}_\beta$.

We can thus construct maps as follows

$$\begin{array}{ccc} U_\beta \setminus \mathcal{D} & \xrightarrow{U_\beta \setminus U_\alpha} & U_\alpha \setminus \mathcal{D} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ (U_\beta \setminus \mathcal{D})_{\Sigma_\beta} & \xrightarrow{U_\beta \setminus U_\alpha} & (U_\alpha \setminus \mathcal{D})_{\Sigma_\alpha} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ (U_\beta \setminus \mathcal{D})_{\Sigma_\beta} & \xrightarrow{\pi_{\alpha, \beta}} & (U_\alpha \setminus \mathcal{D})_{\Sigma_\alpha} \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ O_\beta(\sigma') & \longrightarrow & O_\alpha(\sigma) \end{array}$$

where $\sigma' \in \Sigma_\beta$ has image $\sigma \in \Sigma_\alpha$.

We define a projection map $\pi_\alpha : (U_\alpha \setminus \mathcal{D})_{\Sigma_\alpha} \rightarrow \overline{\Gamma \setminus \mathcal{D}}^{\text{Sat}}$ using the natural projection maps $O(F_\alpha) \rightarrow F_\alpha$. We assert that this map is holomorphic, but note that we have not defined the topology on the Satake compactification.

5.2.2. Gluing

Having defined the points we wish to add, we must describe how these points will all fit together. We first take a further quotients of the space we have constructed. In order to get a reasonable space we need the following proposition.

Proposition 5.24. *The action of the group Γ_α/U_α on $(U_\alpha \setminus \mathcal{D})_{\Sigma_\alpha}$ is properly discontinuous .*

See [AMRT10, Sec. 3.6.3 Prop. 2].

Theorem 5.25. *The quotient*

$$(\Gamma_\alpha/U_\alpha) \backslash (U_\alpha \setminus \mathcal{D})_{\Sigma_\alpha}$$

has the structure of a normal analytic space. Moreover,

$$\overline{O(F_\alpha)} := (\Gamma_\alpha/U_\alpha) \backslash O(F_\alpha)$$

is an analytic subspace.

We have

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Gamma \backslash \mathcal{D} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \Gamma \backslash \mathcal{D} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ (\Gamma_\alpha/U_\alpha) \backslash (U_\alpha \setminus \mathcal{D})_{\Sigma_\alpha} & \xrightarrow{\pi_\alpha} & \overline{(\Gamma \backslash \mathcal{D})}^{\text{Sat}} \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ (\Gamma_\alpha/U_\alpha) \backslash O(F_\alpha) & \xrightarrow{\pi_\alpha} & \Gamma_\alpha \backslash F_\alpha \end{array}$$

We want the spaces $(\Gamma_\alpha/U_\alpha) \backslash (U_\alpha \setminus \mathcal{D})_{\Sigma_\alpha}$ to give us an “open covering” of $\overline{(\Gamma \backslash \mathcal{D})}^{\text{tor}}_{\Sigma_\alpha}$ in the sense that the maps from them give an open covering.

We give two ways to think about it.

- Firstly we consider the collection of $(\Gamma_\alpha/U_\alpha) \backslash (U_\alpha \setminus \mathcal{D})_{\Sigma_\alpha}$ modulo Γ , that is, taking one representative for each cusp of $\overline{X}^{\text{Sat}}$. This is a finite collection.

Now if $\overline{F}_\alpha \cap F_\beta \supset F_\omega$, then we glue along the image of $\pi_{\beta,\omega}, \pi_{\alpha,\omega}$ of $(U_\omega \setminus \mathcal{D})_{\Sigma_\omega}$ in each factor. The difficulty is that there is no map

$$(\Gamma_\omega/U_\omega) \backslash (U_\omega \setminus \mathcal{D})_{\Sigma_\omega} \rightarrow (\Gamma_\alpha/U_\alpha) \backslash (U_\alpha \setminus \mathcal{D})_{\Sigma_\alpha}.$$

However, there is a neighbourhood of \mathcal{B}_α on which $(U_\omega \setminus \mathcal{D})_{\Sigma_\omega}$ injects so that the map descends.

- Alternatively we construct the space as

$$\overline{(\Gamma \backslash \mathcal{D})}^{\text{tor}}_{\Sigma_\alpha} = \coprod_{F_\alpha} (U_\alpha \setminus \mathcal{D})_{\Sigma_\alpha} / \sim$$

where we define the equivalence relation as follows. For $x_\alpha \in (U_\alpha \setminus \mathcal{D})_{\Sigma_\alpha}$ and $x_\beta \in (U_\beta \setminus \mathcal{D})_{\Sigma_\beta}$ we say $x_\alpha \sim x_\beta$ if there exists a boundary component F_ω an element $\gamma \in \Gamma$ and a point $x_\omega \in (U_\omega \setminus \mathcal{D})_{\Sigma_\omega}$ such that:

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_{\alpha,\omega}(x_\omega) &= x_\alpha \text{ and} \\ \pi_{\beta,\omega}(x_\omega) &= \gamma x_\beta. \end{aligned}$$

Using either interpretation we can define the map:

$$\overline{\pi}_{F_\alpha} : (\Gamma_\alpha/U_\alpha) \backslash (U_\alpha \setminus \mathcal{D})_{\Sigma_\alpha} \rightarrow \overline{(\Gamma \backslash \mathcal{D})}^{\text{tor}}_{\Sigma_\alpha}.$$

We note that $\overline{\pi}_{F_\alpha}$ is injective near $\overline{O(F_\alpha)}$. Consequently in a neighbourhood of $(\Gamma_\alpha/U_\alpha) \backslash O(F_\alpha)$ the space $\overline{(\Gamma \backslash \mathcal{D})}^{\text{tor}}_{\Sigma}$ looks like:

$$\overline{(p_{\alpha,h}(\Gamma) \backslash F_\alpha)}^{\text{tor}} \times V / “V_{\mathbb{Z}} + \tau V_{\mathbb{Z}}” \times (T_\alpha)_{\Sigma_\alpha}.$$

5.3. Properties of Toroidal Compactifications

We now discuss some of the properties of toroidal compactifications and how they relate to the choice of Σ . The following results are more or less clear from the construction. Details can be found in [AMRT10].

1. The boundary has codimension 1, ($O(\sigma_u)$ for σ_u minimal).
2. There is a map $\overline{(\Gamma \backslash \mathcal{D})}_\Sigma^{\text{tor}} \rightarrow \overline{(\Gamma \backslash \mathcal{D})}^{\text{Sat}}$.
3. The space $\overline{(\Gamma \backslash \mathcal{D})}_\Sigma^{\text{tor}}$ is not a unique, but it is functorial in Σ , and is compatible with the level structure.
4. The space is compact.

5.3.1. Smoothness

Definition 5.26. A subgroup $\Gamma \in \text{GL}_n$ is **neat** if for all $G \subset \text{GL}_n$, and algebraic maps $\Phi : G \rightarrow H$ the group $\Phi(\Gamma \cap G)$ is torsion-free.

A key property of neat subgroups is that they act without fixed points. It is a theorem of Borel [Bor69, Prop. 17.4] that neat subgroups exist.

Claim. The singularities of $\overline{\Gamma \backslash \mathcal{D}}^{\text{tor}}$ are all either:

1. finite quotient singularities from non-neat elements of Γ , or
2. toroidal singularities in $\pi_{F_\alpha}(O(\sigma))$ for irregular cones σ_u .

This follows by observing which types of singularities can exist in the quotients of $F_\alpha \times \mathcal{V}_\alpha \times (\mathcal{U}_{\alpha, \mathbb{C}})_{\Sigma_\alpha}$.

Claim. There exist regular Γ -admissible refinements.

See [FC90, p. 173] or [Loo88, Sec. 4].

5.3.2. Projectivity of $\overline{(\Gamma \backslash \mathcal{D})}^{\text{tor}}$

For more details on this see [AMRT10, Sec. 4.2].

Definition 5.27. A Γ -admissible decomposition Σ_α is called **projective** if there exists functions $\varphi_\alpha : \Omega_\alpha \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ which are:

1. convex, piecewise linear, and Γ -invariant functions for which $\varphi_\alpha(\Gamma_\alpha \cap \Omega_\alpha) \subset \mathbb{Z}$, and
2. for all $\sigma \in \Sigma_\alpha$ there exists a linear functional ℓ_σ on \mathcal{U}_α such that:
 - (a) $\ell_\sigma \geq \varphi_\alpha$ on Ω_α , and
 - (b) $\sigma = \{x \in \mathcal{U}_\alpha \mid \ell_\sigma(x) = \varphi_\alpha(x)\}$
(equivalently σ the maximal subsets on which φ_α is linear).

Define $\varphi_\alpha^*(\lambda) = \min_{\sigma, i} (\vec{v}_i(\lambda))$ where \vec{v}_i are vertices of $\sigma \cap \{\varphi = 1\}$.

Proposition 5.28. Every holomorphic function on $\overline{(\Gamma \backslash \mathcal{D})}^{\text{Sat}}$ has a Fourier expansion of the form:

$$\sum_{\rho \in \Omega_\alpha \cap \mathcal{U}_\alpha^*} \theta_\rho(\tau_1, \tau_2) e^{2\pi i \rho(\tau_3)}.$$

where $(\tau_1, \tau_2, \tau_3) \in F_\alpha \times \mathcal{V}_\alpha \times \mathcal{U}_{\alpha, \mathbb{C}}$.

See [Bai66, Sec. 3] for details. This is just the development of a Fourier series with respect to U_α . The positivity condition on Fourier coefficients is equivalent to the growth conditions.

Definition 5.29. We define a sheaf J_m on $\overline{X}^{\text{Sat}}$ by defining the stalks to be:

$$J_{m,x} = \{f \in \mathcal{O}_x \mid \theta_\rho \neq 0 \text{ only if } \rho \in U_\alpha \cap \Omega, \varphi_\alpha^*(\rho) \geq m\}.$$

We define the locally free sheaf I_α on $(U_\alpha \backslash \mathcal{D})_{\Sigma_\alpha}$ to be the one generate by $e^{2\pi i \varphi_\alpha(\tau_2)}$. We then define the sheaf I on $\overline{(\Gamma \backslash \mathcal{D})}^{\text{tor}}$ by:

$$\Gamma(U, I) = \{s \in \oplus_\alpha \Gamma(\pi_\alpha^{-1}(U), I_\alpha) \mid \text{'glue on overlaps'}\}.$$

We have that:

$$J_m = \pi_{\alpha*}(I^m).$$

Theorem 5.30. The toroidal compactification $\overline{(\mathcal{D}/\Gamma)}_\Sigma^{\text{tor}}$ is the normalization of the blow up of $\overline{(\mathcal{D}/\Gamma)}^{\text{Sat}}$ along J_m . Moreover, $\pi_\alpha^*(J_m) = I^m$.

See [AMRT10, Sec. 4.2.1].

5.4. Toroidal Compactification for the Orthogonal group

We now summarize all the objects we shall need for toroidal compactifications in the case of orthogonal groups. We will assume that:

$$\tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad A$$

gives the matrix for our quadratic space over \mathbb{Q} . Note that for $n \leq 4$ there may be no such matrix over \mathbb{Q} . The main difference in the theory if no such matrix of this form exists is that certain classes of boundary components will simply not exist. Though these cases are of interest, we will not treat them here.

5.4.1. Boundary Components and Parabolics

We now compute the shape of the parabolics for the different boundary components.

These parabolics $P_\alpha = \{g \in G \mid gF_\alpha = F_\alpha\}$ come from fixing a real isotropic subspace α . The group P_α is the stabilizer in G of this space. Up to equivalence the options for α are $\{e_1\}, \{e_1, e_2\}$. It is conceivable that there may be no rational parabolics of one or both types. This can only happen if n is small, and cannot happen based on our assumption about the shape of the quadratic form. We have that the corresponding P_α have the following form:

- $\{e_1\}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 \\ 0 & *^{(1)}_3 & y_3 & *^{(3)}_3 & *^{(4)}_3 \\ 0 & 0 & a^{-1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & *^{(1)}_1 & y_1 & *^{(3)}_1 & *^{(4)}_1 \\ 0 & *^{(1)t}_4 & \vec{y}_4 & *^{(3)t}_4 & * \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &\in \mathbb{G}_m \\ (*_{ij}) &\in \mathrm{SO}_{1,n-1} \\ x_2 &= -a(y_3 y_1 + \frac{1}{2} \vec{y}_4 A \vec{y}_4^t) \\ x_i &= -a(*^{(i)}_3 y_1 + *^{(i)}_1 y_3 + *^{(i)}_4 A \vec{y}_4^t) \quad i \neq 2. \end{aligned}$$

- $\{e_1, e_2\}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b & x_2 & x_3 & \vec{x}_4 \\ c & d & w_1 & w_2 & \vec{w}_4 \\ 0 & 0 & d' & -b' & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -c' & a' & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \vec{y}^t & \vec{z}^t & * \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} &\in \mathrm{GL}_2, (*_{ij}) \in \mathrm{SO}_A \\ \begin{pmatrix} d' & -c' \\ -b' & a' \end{pmatrix} &= \left(\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}^{-1}\right)^t \\ d'x_2 - c'w_1 &= -\frac{1}{2} \vec{y} A \vec{y}^t \\ -b'x_3 + a'w_2 &= -\frac{1}{2} \vec{z} A \vec{z}^t \\ d'x_3 - c'w_2 - b'x_2 + a'w_1 &= -\vec{y} A \vec{z}^t \\ d'x_i - c'w_i &= -\frac{1}{2} *^{(i)} A \vec{y}^t \text{ for } i \geq 4 \\ -b'x_i + a'w_i &= -\frac{1}{2} *^{(i)} A \vec{z}^t \text{ for } i \geq 4. \end{aligned}$$

The unipotent radical \mathcal{W}_α of P_α is:

- $\{e_1\}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & \vec{x}_4 \\ 0 & 1 & y_3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & y_1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \vec{y}_4^t & 0 & \mathrm{Id} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_2 &= -(y_1 y_3 + \frac{1}{2} \vec{y}_4 A \vec{y}_4^t) \\ x_3 &= -y_3 \\ x_1 &= -y_1 \\ x_i &= -y_i A_{i-3i-3} \text{ for } i \geq 4. \end{aligned}$$

- $\{e_1, e_2\}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & x_2 & x_3 & \vec{x}_4 \\ 0 & 1 & w_1 & w_2 & \vec{w}_4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \vec{y}_4^t & \vec{z}_4^t & \mathrm{Id} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_2 &= -\frac{1}{2} \vec{y} A \vec{y}^t \\ w_2 &= -\frac{1}{2} \vec{z} A \vec{z}^t \\ x_3 + w_1 &= -\vec{y} A \vec{z}^t \\ x_i &= -y_i A_{i-3i-3} \text{ for } i \geq 4 \\ w_i &= -z_i A_{i-3i-3} \text{ for } i \geq 4. \end{aligned}$$

We therefore find the centre \mathcal{U}_α of \mathcal{W}_α is:

- $\{e_1\}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & \vec{x}_4 \\ 0 & 1 & y_3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & y_1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \vec{y}_4^t & 0 & \text{Id} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} x_2 &= -(y_1 y_3 + \frac{1}{2} \vec{y}_4^t A \vec{y}_4) \\ x_3 &= -y_3 \\ x_1 &= -y_1 \\ x_i &= -y_i A_{i-3i-3} \text{ for } i \geq 4. \end{aligned}$$

When we need to denote this compactly, we write $\mathcal{U}_\alpha = \{(y_1, y_3, \vec{y}_4)\}$.

- $\{e_1, e_2\}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & x_3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & w_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \text{Id} \end{pmatrix} \quad x_3 = -w_1.$$

When we need to denote this compactly, we write $\mathcal{U}_\alpha = \{(w_1)\}$.

We can now describe $\mathcal{V}_\alpha = \mathcal{W}_\alpha / \mathcal{U}_\alpha$.

- $\{e_1\}$

This is trivial.

- $\{e_1, e_2\}$

Coset representatives are given by (\vec{y}_4, \vec{z}_4) . The identification with $\vec{v}_4 = \vec{y}_4 + i\vec{z}_4$ gives it a complex structure.

We now describe the realization of \mathcal{D} as a Siegel domain of the third kind. We have $\mathcal{B}_\alpha = \mathcal{U}_{\alpha, \mathbb{C}} \cdot \mathcal{D} \subset P_+$ and the diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{B}_\alpha = \mathcal{U}_{\alpha, \mathbb{C}} \cdot \mathcal{D} & \simeq & F_\alpha \times \mathcal{V}_\alpha \times \mathcal{U}_{\alpha, \mathbb{C}} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathcal{B}_\alpha / \mathcal{U}_{\alpha, \mathbb{C}} & \simeq & F_\alpha \times \mathcal{V}_\alpha \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathcal{B}_\alpha / (\mathcal{W}_\alpha \cdot \mathcal{U}_{\alpha, \mathbb{C}}) & \simeq & F_\alpha. \end{array}$$

- $\{e_1\}$

As $\mathcal{V}_\alpha, F_\alpha$ are trivial the identification $\mathcal{B}_\alpha = \mathcal{U}_\alpha$ is apparent. We describe it in $P(V(\mathbb{C}))$. We observe that:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{U}_{\alpha, \mathbb{C}} \cdot \mathcal{D} &= \mathcal{U}_{\alpha, \mathbb{C}} \cdot [1 : i : 1 : i : \vec{0}] \\ &= [1 - iy_1 - iy_3 - (y_1 y_3 + \frac{1}{2} \vec{y}_4^t A \vec{y}_4) : i + y_3 : 1 : i + y_1 : \vec{y}_4]. \end{aligned}$$

It is apparent from this that the map from $P(V(\mathbb{C}))$ to $\mathcal{U}_{\alpha, \mathbb{C}}$ is given by:

$$[(v_0, \dots, v_{n+1})] \mapsto (y_1, y_3, \dots, y_n) = (\frac{v_1}{v_2}, \frac{v_3}{v_2}, \dots, \frac{v_{n+1}}{v_2}).$$

Note the use of y_1, y_3 rather than $y_1 + i, y_3 + i$.

- $\{e_1, e_2\}$

It is more convenient to express the action inside the orbit above so $\mathcal{U}_{\alpha, \mathbb{C}} \cdot \mathcal{D}$ is:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{U}_{\alpha, \mathbb{C}} \cdot [1 - iy_1 - iy_3 - (y_1 y_3 + \frac{1}{2} \vec{y}_4^t A \vec{y}_4) : i + y_3 : 1 : i + y_1 : \vec{y}_4] \\ = [1 - iy_1 - i(y_3 + w_1) - (y_1(y_3 + w_1) + \frac{1}{2} \vec{y}_4^t A \vec{y}_4) : \\ i + (y_3 + w_1) : 1 : i + y_1 : \vec{y}_4]. \end{aligned}$$

We compose this with the inverse above and conclude we have the following:

$$\mathcal{V}_\alpha \simeq \{[\frac{1}{2}\vec{v}_4^t A \vec{v}_4 : 0 : 1 : 0 : \vec{v}_4] \in \kappa^+\}$$

in the sense that $\mathcal{V}_\alpha = (\vec{y}_4, \vec{z}_4) \mapsto \vec{y}_4 + i\vec{z}_4 = \vec{v}_4$. The map $\mathcal{B}_\alpha \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_{\alpha, \mathbb{C}}$ given by:

$$[-(v_1 v_3 + \frac{1}{2}\vec{v}_4^t A \vec{v}_4) : v_3 : 1 : v_1 : \vec{v}_4] \mapsto v_3.$$

Finally, we have the map $\mathcal{B}_\alpha \rightarrow F_\alpha \simeq \mathbb{H}$ given by:

$$[-(v_1 v_3 + \frac{1}{2}\vec{v}_4^t A \vec{v}_4) : v_3 : 1 : v_1 : \vec{v}_4] \mapsto v_1.$$

We now describe the self-adjoint open cone $\Omega_\alpha \subset \mathcal{U}_\alpha$.

- $\{e_1\}$

$$\Omega_\alpha = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in \mathcal{U}_\alpha \mid y_1 y_3 + \frac{1}{2}\vec{y}_4^t A \vec{y}_4 > 0 \text{ and } y_3 > 0\}.$$

- $\{e_1, e_2\}$

$$\Omega_\alpha = \{(w_1) \in \mathcal{U}_\alpha \mid w_1 > 0\}.$$

It comes with a map:

$$\Phi_\alpha : \mathcal{B}_\alpha = P_\alpha \cdot \mathcal{U}_{\alpha, \mathbb{C}} / (P_\alpha \cap K) \rightarrow P_\alpha \cdot \mathcal{U}_{\alpha, \mathbb{C}} / P_\alpha \simeq \mathcal{U}_\alpha.$$

- $\{e_1\}$

$$\Phi_\alpha : \vec{y} \mapsto (\Im(y_1), \Im(y_3), \Im(\vec{y}_4)).$$

- $\{e_1, e_2\}$

$$\Phi_\alpha : \vec{y} \mapsto (2\Im(y_1)\Im(y_3) + \Im(\vec{y}_4)^t A \Im(\vec{y}_4)).$$

We may check that $\mathcal{D} = \Phi_\alpha^{-1}(\Omega_\alpha)$ in either case.

We now look at the Levi decomposition for P_α . We have the subgroups $G_{h, \alpha}, G_{\ell, \alpha}, m_\alpha \subset P_\alpha$. These satisfy $P_\alpha \simeq (G_{h, \alpha} \cdot G_{\ell, \alpha} \cdot m_\alpha)W_\alpha$ with m_α being compact.

- $\{e_1\}$

$G_{h, \alpha}$ is trivial.

$G_{\ell, \alpha}$ is $\mathbb{G}_m \times \mathrm{SO}_{1, n-1}$.

m is trivial.

- $\{e_1, e_2\}$

$G_{h, \alpha} = \mathrm{SL}_2$.

$G_{\ell, \alpha} = \mathbb{G}_m$ viewed as the diagonal in the apparent GL_2 factor.

$m = \mathrm{SO}_{n-2}$.

This decomposition is characterized by two maps. The map $p_{h, \alpha} : P_\alpha \twoheadrightarrow G_{h, \alpha} \sim \mathrm{Aut}(F_\alpha)$.

- $\{e_1\}$

This is the trivial map.

- $\{e_1, e_2\}$

This is the map $g \mapsto \overline{\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}}$ where we view this in $\mathrm{PGL}_2 = \mathrm{Aut}(\mathbb{H})$ under the action

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \circ [1 : v_1] = [1 : \frac{av_1 - b}{-cv_1 + d}].$$

We see immediately that this map is equivariant for the action of P_α .

The map $p_{\ell, \alpha} : P_\alpha \twoheadrightarrow G_{\ell, \alpha} = \mathrm{Aut}(\mathcal{U}_\alpha, \Omega_\alpha)$ (the group $G_{\ell, \alpha}$ acts on \mathcal{U}_α by conjugation).

- $\{e_1\}$

This is the map $\mathbb{G}_m \times \mathrm{SO}_{1, n-1} \rightarrow \mathrm{GO}_{1, n-1}$. (It is the connected component of the identity which preserves the cone.)

- $\{e_1, e_2\}$

This is the map $g \mapsto \det \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$ where we view $\det \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{G}_m$.

In both cases we can check that the maps are equivariant.

We also have the following objects:

- $\Gamma_\alpha = \Gamma \cap P_\alpha$.
- $\Gamma'_\alpha = \Gamma_\alpha \cap \text{Ker}(p_{\ell, \alpha})$.
- $\bar{\Gamma}_\alpha = p_{\ell, \alpha}(\Gamma_\alpha) \subset \text{Aut}(U_\alpha, \Omega_\alpha)$.
- $1 \rightarrow \Gamma'_\alpha \rightarrow \Gamma_\alpha \rightarrow \bar{\Gamma}_\alpha \rightarrow 1$.
- $U_\alpha = \Gamma \cap \mathcal{U}_\alpha$ a lattice.
- $W_\alpha = \Gamma \cap \mathcal{W}_\alpha$.
- $W_\alpha/U_\alpha \subset \mathcal{V}_\alpha$ a lattice.

5.4.2. Partial Quotient and Boundary Components

The open neighbourhoods of the cusps that we need to consider are the spaces $U_\alpha \backslash \mathcal{B}_\alpha$. These are:

- $\{e_1\}$

$$U_\alpha \backslash \mathcal{B}_\alpha = U_\alpha \backslash \mathcal{U}_{\alpha, \mathbb{C}} \simeq (\mathbb{C}^\times)^n.$$

We shall add points “near the origin” of \mathbb{C}^\times . These points will correspond to the infinite limit points of Ω_α .

- $\{e_1, e_2\}$

$$U_\alpha \backslash \mathcal{B}_\alpha = F_\alpha \times V_\alpha \times (U_\alpha \backslash \mathcal{U}_{\alpha, \mathbb{C}}) = \mathbb{H} \times \mathbb{C}^{n-2} \times \mathbb{C}^\times.$$

We shall add the point “at the origin” of \mathbb{C}^\times which corresponds to the point at infinity of $\mathbb{R}^+ = \Omega_\alpha$.

We now consider the further quotient modulo $\bar{\Gamma}_\alpha$.

- $\{e_1\}$

The group is $\bar{\Gamma}_\alpha \subset SO_{1, n-1}(\mathbb{Z})$. We thus wish to consider $\bar{\Gamma}_\alpha \backslash (\mathbb{C}^\times)_{\Sigma_\alpha}^n$. The action on the interior of \mathcal{D} is non-trivial. However, on the $O(\sigma)$ components of the cusps it simply acts to identify them so that locally near the cusps, everything looks the same.

- $\{e_1, e_2\}$

The group $\bar{\Gamma}_\alpha \subset \{\pm 1\}$ acts trivially.

We next consider the quotient modulo Γ'_α .

- $\{e_1\}$

These groups are trivial, hence there is no action.

- $\{e_1, e_2\}$

The group is $\Gamma'_\alpha \subset \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z}) \ltimes (\mathbb{Z}^2)^{n-2}$. This acts trivially on the $\mathcal{U}_{\alpha, \mathbb{C}}$ component of \mathcal{B}_α . we thus consider its action on $F_\alpha \times \mathcal{V}_\alpha = \mathbb{H} \times \mathbb{C}^{n-2}$. We see that the matrix:

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b & * & * & \vec{*} \\ c & d & * & * & \vec{*} \\ 0 & 0 & d' & -b' & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -c' & a' & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \vec{y} & \vec{z} & X \end{pmatrix} \in \Gamma'_\alpha$$

sends:

$$[* : Z : 1 : v_1 : \vec{v}_4] \in \mathcal{B}_\alpha \mapsto [* : Z' : 1 : \frac{av_1 - b}{-cv_1 + d} : \frac{1}{-cv_1 + d}(\vec{y}_4 + v_1 \vec{z}_4 + X \vec{v}_4)].$$

Due to the equivariance of the action on \mathcal{U}_α we have $Z' = 0$ if and only if $Z = 0$. Thus, in a small neighbourhood N of $X = 0$ in \mathcal{U}_α we have that $\Gamma'_\alpha \backslash \mathcal{B}_\alpha$ is of the form:

$$N \times (\Gamma'_\alpha \backslash (\mathbb{H} \times \mathbb{C}^{n-2})).$$

Define $\mathcal{E}^{(n-2)}$ to be the quotient:

$$\mathcal{E}^{(n-2)} := \Gamma'_\alpha \backslash (\mathbb{H} \times \mathbb{C}^{n-2})$$

for the action described above. It comes with a map:

$$\mathcal{E}^{(n-2)} \twoheadrightarrow p_{h,\alpha}(\Gamma'_\alpha) \backslash \mathbb{H}$$

where the right hand side is the modular curve $Y(p_{h,\alpha}(\Gamma'_\alpha))$. The fibres of the morphism $\mathcal{E}^{(n-2)} \rightarrow Y(p_{h,\alpha}(\Gamma'_\alpha))$ satisfy:

$$\mathcal{E}_\tau^{(n-2)} = (\mathcal{E}_\tau)^{n-2}$$

where $\mathcal{E}_\tau = E_\tau$ is the elliptic curve with level structure parametrized by $\tau \in Y(p_{h,\alpha}(\Gamma'_\alpha))$. Thus we see that $\mathcal{E}^{(n-2)} = \mathcal{E} \times_Y \cdots \times_Y \mathcal{E}$ is the $(n-2)$ -fold fibre product of the universal elliptic curve over the modular curve.

5.4.3. Adjacent boundary components

We now describe the relations between adjacent boundary components. As there are two types of boundary components, there are naturally two types of adjacency to consider.

We shall first consider the case where F_α is 1-dimensional and F_β is 0-dimensional. We say these are adjacent if $F_\beta \subset \overline{F_\alpha}$ in $\overline{X}^{\text{Sat}}$.

In this case F_α corresponds to a 2-dimensional isotropic subspace containing the 1-dimensional isotropic subspace corresponding to F_β . It follows that the parabolics P_α and P_β are simultaneously conjugate to our standard ones above. We see that $\mathcal{U}_\alpha \hookrightarrow \mathcal{U}_\beta$ and admissibility of the cone decomposition implies that the image of Ω_α (which is 1-dimensional) is a cone in $\overline{\Omega}_\beta^{\text{rat}}$.

We may also view F_β as a boundary component of $F_\alpha \simeq \mathbb{H}$. Thus F_β corresponds to a cusp of $Y(p_{h,\alpha}(\Gamma'_\alpha))$. Without loss of generality it is the cusp $i\infty$. We see that as $\tau \in \mathbb{H}$ approaches F_β , the lattice we are taking a quotient by to get $\mathcal{E}^{(n-2)}$ is degenerating to:

$$\mathbb{Z}^{n-2} \times i\infty \mathbb{Z}^{n-2} = \mathbb{Z}^{n-2} \subset \mathcal{U}_\alpha.$$

We then see quite naturally that we have a map:

$$F_\alpha \times ((U_\beta \cap V_\alpha) \backslash \mathcal{V}_\alpha) \times U_\alpha \backslash \mathcal{U}_{\alpha,\mathbb{C}} = F_\alpha \times (\mathbb{C}^\times)^{n-1} \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^\times)^n = U_\beta \backslash \mathcal{U}_\beta$$

using the map $\mathbb{H} \xrightarrow{\exp} \mathbb{C}^\times$.

Looking at the cone $\Omega_\alpha \in \mathcal{U}_\alpha$ we see that:

$$(U_\alpha \backslash F_\alpha \times V_\alpha \times \mathcal{U}_{\alpha,\mathbb{C}})_{\Omega_\alpha} \subset U_\beta \backslash \mathcal{U}_\beta \sqcup O(\Omega_\alpha)$$

where we are viewing $O(\Omega_\alpha)$ relative to \mathcal{B}_β . We have further that:

$$O(\Omega_\alpha) \simeq ((U_\alpha \cap \Gamma_\beta) \backslash \mathbb{H}) \times (V_\beta \cap U_\alpha) \backslash \mathcal{V}_\beta \times (0) \rightarrow \mathcal{E}^{(n-2)}.$$

We now wish to describe the closure of $\mathcal{E}^{(n-2)}$ in the compactification.

Given any other cone $\sigma \in \Sigma_\beta$ we see that $O(\sigma)$ is in the closure of $O(\Omega_\alpha)$ in \mathcal{B}_β if and only if $\Omega_\alpha \subset \sigma$. We thus consider the set:

$$(\Sigma_\beta)_\alpha := \{\sigma \in \Sigma_\beta \mid \Omega_\alpha \subset \sigma\}.$$

We now consider the image of $(\Sigma_\beta)_\alpha$ in $\mathcal{U}_\beta / \mathcal{U}_\alpha \simeq \mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathcal{V}_\alpha$. This gives us a cone decomposition for the cone associated to $\mathbb{H} \times \mathcal{V}_\beta$. This cone decomposition is invariant under the action of $\Gamma_\alpha \cap \Gamma_\beta$. Indeed $(U_\beta \cap V_\alpha) \backslash V_\beta \hookrightarrow G_{\ell,\alpha}$ must stabilize the collection of cones adjacent to Ω_α and since \mathcal{V}_β centralizes \mathcal{U}_β this action descends to $\mathcal{U}_\alpha / \mathcal{U}_\beta$. We likewise find that the stabilizer of $i\infty$ in $G_{h,\beta}$ injects into \mathcal{W}_α , and thus also stabilizes $\Sigma_{\beta,\alpha}$. Moreover, as $V_\alpha = U_\beta \cap \mathcal{V}_\alpha$ it is also rational for the appropriate rational structure. Consequently, if we proceed as in the usual construction of toroidal compactification we can construct:

$$\overline{\mathcal{E}^{(n-2)}}_{\Sigma_{\beta,\alpha}} := ((\overline{\Gamma}_\beta \ltimes V_\alpha) \backslash (\mathbb{H} \times (\mathbb{C}^\times)^{n-2}))_{(\Sigma_\beta)_\alpha}.$$

This map is injective near the cusp F_β and realizes a compactification of $\mathcal{E}^{(n-2)}$ near this point. Moreover, by functoriality we obtain a map:

$$\overline{\mathcal{E}^{(n-2)}}_{\Sigma_{\beta,\alpha}}^{\text{tor}} \rightarrow \overline{X}_\Sigma^{\text{tor}}$$

which lands in the fibre over F_β .

We now consider the case where both F_α and F_β are both 1-dimensional. Both boundary components are characterized by 2-dimensional isotropic subspaces. The curves $\overline{F_\alpha}$ and $\overline{F_\beta}$ intersect in $\overline{X}^{\text{Sat}}$ if and only if the associated 2-dimensional spaces intersect in a 1-dimensional isotropic space. In this case, there exists the boundary component F_ω corresponding to this 1-dimensional isotropic space and $F_\omega = \overline{F_\alpha} \cap \overline{F_\beta}$. It follows that F_ω is adjacent to both F_α and F_β in the sense described above. However, there is in general no reason for the closure of the fibres over F_α and F_β to intersect in $\overline{X}_\Sigma^{\text{tor}}$ just because the images intersect in $\overline{X}^{\text{Sat}}$. From the discussion in the previous case, it is apparent that the closures of the fibres will intersect in $\overline{X}_\Sigma^{\text{tor}}$ if and only if the cones Ω_α and Ω_β viewed in Ω_ω are both contained in a common cone $\sigma \in \Sigma_\omega$. In this case, the intersection of the closure of the fibres is precisely:

$$\bigcup_{\sigma \supset \Omega_\beta, \Omega_\alpha} O(\sigma).$$

Remark 5.31. We remark that if Σ is regular then this intersection (provided it is non-empty) has dimension $n - 2$.

Remark 5.32. Even though $O_V(\mathbb{Q})$ will act transitively on the set of boundary components it is not in general true that there exists a lattice $L \subset V$ such that $O_L(\mathbb{Z})$ will act transitively on either the 0-dimensional or 1-dimensional boundary components.

However, if the Hasse invariant is trivial, then there exists a lattice $L \subset V$ with square free discriminant. For such a lattice, the primitive representative for every isotropic vector can be embedded into a hyperplane H which is a direct factor of L . If O_V has \mathbb{Q} rank 2, it follows that the isomorphism class of H^\perp is uniquely determined and thus $O_L(\mathbb{Z})$ will act transitively on the 0-dimensional boundary components.

This argument fails for 1-dimensional boundary components as:

$$H \oplus H \oplus E_8 \oplus E_8 \simeq H \oplus H \oplus D_{16}^+.$$

5.5. Constructing Rational Polyhedral Cone Decompositions

We now introduce a method for the construction projective rational polyhedral cone decomposition. This is largely a summary of the method outlined in [AMRT10, Section 2.5], See also [Loo88]. Before proceeding we should note that the resulting cone decompositions need not be regular.

We first introduce the notation we shall be using throughout.

- L a lattice with a positive-definite bilinear form $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$.
- $L^\#$ the dual of L with respect to $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$.
- Ω is a convex open homogeneous cone in $V = L \otimes \mathbb{R}$ self-adjoint with respect to $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$.
- Γ a subgroup of $\text{Aut}_L(\Omega, V)$.

Definition 5.33. A subset K is said to be a **kernel** of Ω if: $0 \notin \overline{K}$ and $K + \Omega \subset K$.

We say two kernels are **comparable** if $\lambda K' \subset K \subset \lambda^{-1} K'$.

The **semi-dual** of a set A is:

$$A^\vee = \{h \in \text{Hom}(V, \mathbb{R}) \mid h(a) \geq 1 \text{ for all } a \in A\}.$$

The **extreme points** of a convex set A are:

$$E(A) = \{x \in \overline{A} \mid x = \frac{y+z}{2} \Rightarrow y = z = x\}.$$

We summarize a few key results of [AMRT10, Sec 2.5.1-2].

Proposition 5.34. For a kernel K we have the following:

- K^\vee is a kernel
- $K = \bigcup_{e \in E(K)} e + \Omega$.

Proposition 5.35. The closed convex hull of $\Omega \cap L$ is a kernel for Ω . Moreover, these are all comparable independently of L .

Definition 5.36. A kernel is called a **core** if K is comparable to the closed convex hull of $\Omega \cap L$. It is called a **co-core** if K^\vee is a core.

Example 5.37. We have the following examples of cores:

- K_{cent} the closed convex hull of $\Omega \cap L$ is a core.
- K'_{cent} the closed convex hull of $\Omega \cap L^\#$ is a core.
- $K_{\text{perf}} = (\text{closed convex hull of } \overline{\Omega} \cap L \setminus 0)^\vee$ is a core.

Definition 5.38. A closed convex kernel is called **locally rationally polyhedral** if for any rational polyhedral cone Π whose vertices are in $\overline{\Omega}$ there exists a finite collection of $x_i \in V_{\mathbb{Q}} \cap \overline{\Omega}$ such that:

$$\Pi \cap K = \{y \in \Pi \mid \langle x_i, y \rangle \geq 1\}.$$

It is said to be **Γ -polyhedral** if it is moreover Γ -invariant.

Notation 5.39. Let $T \subset \frac{1}{N}L \cap \overline{\Omega} \setminus 0$ we define:

$$K_T = \{x \in \overline{\Omega} \mid \langle x, y \rangle > 1 \text{ for all } y \in T\}.$$

Proposition 5.40. *If T is stable under the action of $\text{Aut}(L^\#, \Omega)$, then K_T is $\text{Aut}(L, \Omega)$ -polyhedral. If K is $\text{Aut}(L^\#, \Omega)$ -polyhedral then K^\vee is $\text{Aut}(L, \Omega)$ -polyhedral.*

See [AMRT10, Sec. 2.5.2 Prop. 9,10].

Definition 5.41. For a convex set $A \subset V$, a hyperplane H is said to **support** A if $A \setminus H$ is connected and $A \cap H \neq \emptyset$.

For $y \in \overline{\Omega}$ denote by $H_y := \{x \in V \mid \langle x, y \rangle = 1\}$ the associated hyperplane. Given a kernel K define:

$$\mathcal{Y}_K = \{y \in \overline{\Omega} \mid H_y \text{ supports } K, H_y \cap E(K) \text{ spans } V\}.$$

For $\underline{y} = \{y_1, \dots, y_m\} \subset \mathcal{Y}_K$ let $\sigma_{\underline{y}}$ be the cone generated by $\cap_i H_{y_i} \cap E(K)$.

Proposition 5.42. *Let K be a Γ -polyhedral co-core for Ω and define:*

$$\Sigma := \{\sigma_{\underline{y}} \mid \underline{y} \subset \mathcal{Y}_K \text{ finite}\}.$$

The decomposition Σ is Γ -admissible and projective.

For the proof of the first statement see [AMRT10, Sec. 2.5.2 Prop. 8] for the proof of projectivity see [AMRT10, Sec. 4.2].

What the above theorem does is it translates the abstract problem of finding a Γ -admissible cone decomposition into the concrete problem of understanding how the extreme points of a lattice intersect hyperplanes. This should not be assumed to be a simple task.

Proposition 5.43. *Taking iterated subdivisions of a Γ -admissible and projective cone decomposition preserves Γ -admissibility and projectivity. By this process one may construct a projective regular cone decomposition.*

See [Loo88, Sec. 4].

6. Dimension Formulas for Spaces of Modular Forms

One very natural question which remains unanswered about modular forms on orthogonal symmetric spaces is that of giving explicit formulas for the dimensions of spaces of modular forms on these spaces. These types of formulas have a wide variety of applications, both computational and theoretical. This problem has been extensively studied in lower dimensional cases where exceptional isomorphisms exist between the orthogonal Shimura varieties and other classical varieties. In particular, the (2,1)-case corresponds to the classical modular and Shimura curves and the (2,2)-case corresponds to Hilbert modular surfaces. Many results are known for these cases (see for example [DS05, Ch. 3] and [Fre90, Ch. 2]). Additionally, the split (2,3)-case corresponds to a Siegel space where the work of Tsushima (see [Tsu80]) gives us dimension formulas. The only work in the general case is that of [GHS08]. They are able to compute asymptotics for the dimensions as one changes the weight for several higher dimension cases. The standard approach to this type of problem and the one we intend to discuss is that which has been used successfully in the above listed cases.

The first tool we shall discuss is the Riemann-Roch formula.

6.1. Hirzebruch-Riemann-Roch Theorem

Before discussing the theorem we shall quickly survey the objects involved in the statement of this theorem. Most of what we say can be found in [Har77, Appendix A]. More thorough treatments exist, both from a more topological approach [Hir66] or algebraic approach [BS58].

What the Hirzebruch-Riemann-Roch theorem fundamentally is about is a formula for the Euler characteristic in terms of the values of intersection pairings between certain cycles and cocycles. We will say very little about what this means. Two good references for this material are [Ful98, Ful84].

6.1.1. Chern Classes

The main cohomology classes involved in the Riemann-Roch theorem are the Chern classes. There are many ways to introduce them; for an alternate topological approach see [MS74]. We mostly introduce notation and key results we shall use.

Notation 6.1. Let \mathcal{E} be a locally free sheaf of rank r on a non-singular projective variety X of dimension n . Let $\mathbf{P}(\mathcal{E})$ be the associated projective space bundle (see [Har77, II.7]). Denote by $\mathrm{CH}^*(X)$ the Chow ring of X , that is, the codimension r cycles up to equivalence. Let $\xi \in \mathrm{CH}^1(\mathbf{P}(\mathcal{E}))$ be the class of the divisor corresponding to $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{P}(\mathcal{E})}(1)$. Let $\pi : \mathbf{P}(\mathcal{E}) \rightarrow X$ be the projection. Denote by \mathcal{T}_X the tangent sheaf of X and by Ω_X^1 the cotangent sheaf of X .

Definition 6.2. For $i = 0, \dots, r$ we define the i th **Chern class** $c_i(\mathcal{E}) \in \mathrm{CH}^i(X)$ by the conditions $c_0(\mathcal{E}) = 1$ and

$$\sum_{i=0}^r (-1)^i \pi^* c_i(\mathcal{E}) \cdot \xi^{r-i} = 0.$$

We define the **total Chern class**

$$c(\mathcal{E}) = c_0(\mathcal{E}) + c_1(\mathcal{E}) + \dots + c_r(\mathcal{E}),$$

and the **Chern polynomial**

$$c_t(\mathcal{E}) = c_0(\mathcal{E}) + c_1(\mathcal{E})t + \dots + c_r(\mathcal{E})t^r.$$

For a partition $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m)$ of $i = \sum_{\ell} \alpha_{\ell}$ we shall write $c^{\alpha}(\mathcal{E}) = \prod_{\ell} c_{\alpha_{\ell}}(\mathcal{E})$.

Proposition 6.3. *The following properties uniquely characterize the Chern classes.*

1. If $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{O}_X(D)$, then $c_t(\mathcal{E}) = 1 + Dt$.
2. If $f : X' \rightarrow X$ is a morphism, then for each i we have $c_i(f^*\mathcal{E}) = f^*c_i(\mathcal{E})$.
3. If $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}' \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}'' \rightarrow 0$ is exact, then $c_t(\mathcal{E}) = c_t(\mathcal{E}') \cdot c_t(\mathcal{E}'')$.

The following principle allows simplified statements for the next set of definitions.

Proposition 6.4 (Splitting Principle). *Given \mathcal{E} on X there exists a morphism $f : X' \rightarrow X$ such that $f^* : \mathrm{CH}(X) \rightarrow \mathrm{CH}(X')$ is injective and $\mathcal{E}' = f^*\mathcal{E}$ splits. Explicitly this means we may write $\mathcal{E}' = \mathcal{E}'_0 \supseteq \mathcal{E}'_1 \subseteq \dots \subseteq \mathcal{E}'_r = 0$ so that the successive quotients are invertible sheaves.*

See [Ful98, Sec. 3.2 Thm. 3.2].

Definition 6.5. It follows from functoriality that if \mathcal{E} splits with quotients $\mathcal{L}_1, \dots, \mathcal{L}_r$ then:

$$c_t(\mathcal{E}) = \prod_{i=1}^r c_t(\mathcal{L}_i) = \prod_{i=1}^r (1 + a_i t).$$

We define the **exponential Chern character** to be:

$$\mathrm{ch}(\mathcal{E}) = \sum_{i=1}^r e^{a_i} = \sum_{i=1}^r \left(\sum_n \frac{1}{n!} a_i^n \right).$$

We define the **Tod class** to be:

$$\mathrm{td}(\mathcal{E}) = \prod_{i=1}^r \frac{a_i}{1 - e^{-a_i}},$$

where $\frac{x}{1-e^{-x}} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{12}x^2 - \frac{1}{720}x^4 + \dots$

With this notation we can express certain functorialities in a simple manner as follows:

- $\mathrm{ch}(\mathcal{E} \oplus \mathcal{F}) = \mathrm{ch}(\mathcal{E}) + \mathrm{ch}(\mathcal{F})$,
- $\mathrm{ch}(\mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{F}) = \mathrm{ch}(\mathcal{E}) \mathrm{ch}(\mathcal{F})$, and
- $\mathrm{ch}(\mathcal{E}^{\vee}) = \mathrm{ch}(\mathcal{E})^{-1}$.

6.1.2. The Euler Characteristic

Theorem 6.6 (Serre). *Let X be a projective scheme over a Noetherian ring A and let $\mathcal{O}_X(1)$ be a very ample invertible sheaf on X over $\text{Spec}(A)$. Let \mathcal{E} be a coherent sheaf on X . Then the following properties hold:*

1. *For each $i \geq 0$ the i th cohomology $H^i(X, \mathcal{E})$ is a finitely generated A -module.*
2. *There exists an n_0 such that $H^i(X, \mathcal{E}(n)) = 0$ for all $i > 0$ and $n \geq n_0$.*

See [Har77, III.5.2].

Definition 6.7. Let X be a projective scheme over k and let \mathcal{E} be a coherent sheaf on X we define the **Euler characteristic** of \mathcal{E} to be:

$$\chi(\mathcal{E}) = \sum_i (-1)^i \dim_k H^i(X, \mathcal{E}).$$

Proposition 6.8. *Let X be a projective scheme over k , let $\mathcal{O}_X(1)$ be a very ample invertible sheaf on X over k , and let \mathcal{E} be a coherent sheaf on X . There exists $P(z) \in \mathbb{Q}[z]$ such that $\chi(\mathcal{E}(n)) = P(n)$ for all n . We call P the **Hilbert polynomial** of \mathcal{E} relative to $\mathcal{O}_X(1)$.*

See [Har77, Thm. I.7.5 and Ex. 2.7.6].

Theorem 6.9 (Hirzebruch-Riemann-Roch). *For a locally free sheaf \mathcal{E} of rank r on a non-singular projective variety X of dimension n we have the following formula for the Euler characteristic:*

$$\chi(\mathcal{E}) = \deg(\text{ch}(\mathcal{E}) \cdot \text{td}(\mathcal{T}_X))_n.$$

The statement is from [Har77, A.4.1]. For the proof see [BS58].

Corollary 6.10. *Consider a locally free sheaf \mathcal{E} of rank r on a smooth projective variety X of dimension n . There exists a ‘universal polynomial’ Q such that:*

$$\begin{aligned} \chi(\mathcal{E}) &= Q(c_1(\mathcal{E}), \dots, c_r(\mathcal{E}); c_1(\Omega_X^1), \dots, c_n(\Omega_X^1)) \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{|\alpha|=i} \sum_{|\beta|=n-i} a_{\alpha, \beta} c^\beta(\mathcal{E}) \cdot c^\alpha(\Omega_X^1), \end{aligned}$$

where α, β are partitions of $i, n-i$, and the $a_{\alpha, \beta}$ are integers which depend only on α, β, n .

Proof. This follows from the observation that the Tod and Chern characters are universal polynomials in the Chern classes. \square

6.2. Kodaira Vanishing

In order to effectively apply this theorem to computing dimensions of H^0 s, one needs to know that, for the line bundle in question, the higher cohomology vanishes. To this end we have the following results.

Theorem 6.11 (Kodaira). *If X is a non-singular projective variety of dimension n and L is an ample line bundle on X then:*

$$H^i(X, L^{\otimes(-m)}) = 0 \text{ for all } m > 0, i < n.$$

The statement is [Har77, Rem. III.7.15]. For the proof see [Kod53].

Corollary 6.12. *If X is a non-singular projective variety of dimension n and L is an ample line bundle on X then:*

$$H^i(X, L^{\otimes(m)} \otimes \Omega_X^1) = 0 \text{ for all } m > 0, i > 0.$$

This follows immediately from the previous result by Serre duality (see [Har77, III.7 and III.7.15]).

6.3. Hirzebruch-Proportionality

In order to effectively apply the Riemann-Roch theorem to the situation of locally symmetric spaces there are a number of key issues that must be overcome. The first is that one must be working with a line bundle on a projective variety. It is not immediately apparent that modular forms should be sections of such a bundle and this should not be assumed lightly. The second is how to actually compute the various intersection pairings that make up the Riemann-Roch formula. Both of these problems have at least partial solutions coming out of the theory of toroidal compactifications (see [AMRT10, Mum77]).

Notation 6.13. Throughout this section we will be using the following notation. Let $\mathcal{D} = G/K$ be a Hermitian symmetric domain of the non-compact type and let $\check{\mathcal{D}} = G^c/K$ be its compact dual. Each of these has the induced volume form coming from the identification of tangent spaces at a base point with part of the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{p}_{\mathbb{C}} \subset \mathfrak{g}_{\mathbb{C}}$.

Let $\Gamma \subset \text{Aut}(\mathcal{D})$ be a neat arithmetic subgroup with finite covolume and let $X = \Gamma \backslash \mathcal{D}$ be the corresponding locally symmetric space. We will denote by \overline{X} a choice of smooth toroidal compactification and by \overline{X}^{BB} the Baily-Borel compactification.

Definition 6.14. We then define the **Hirzebruch-Mumford volume** to be:

$$\text{Vol}_{HM}(X) = \frac{\text{Vol}(X)}{\text{Vol}(\check{\mathcal{D}})}.$$

Proposition 6.15. *Given a G -equivariant analytic vector bundle E_0 on \mathcal{D} there exists:*

- *an analytic vector bundle \check{E} on $\check{\mathcal{D}}$ which agrees with E_0 on \mathcal{D} ,*
- *an analytic vector bundle E on X with an induced Hermitian metric, and*
- *a unique extension \overline{E} to \overline{X} such that the induced metric is a good singular metric on \overline{X} .*

See [Mum77, Thm 3.1].

Theorem 6.16. *Using the notation of the previous proposition. For each partition α of $n = \dim(X)$ the associated Chern numbers $c^\alpha(\overline{E})$ and $c^\alpha(\check{E})$ satisfy the following relation:*

$$c^\alpha(\check{E}) = (-1)^{\dim(X)} \text{Vol}_{HM}(X) c^\alpha(\overline{E}).$$

See [Mum77, Thm 3.2].

6.3.1. Geometric Modular Forms

We now give a definition of the spaces in which we are interested.

Definition 6.17. Given a representation $\rho : K \rightarrow \text{GL}_n$ we define a bundle E_ρ on \mathcal{D} via

$$E_\rho = K \backslash (G \times_\rho \mathbb{C}^n).$$

We define a ρ -**form** on X to be a Γ -equivariant section of E_ρ such that the induced map $\tilde{f} : G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^n$ satisfies:

$$|\tilde{f}(g)| \leq C \|g\|_G^n$$

for some $n > 1, C > 0$. The norm $\|g\|$ is defined as in [Bor66, Sec. 7] as $\text{Tr}(\text{Ad}(s(g))^{-1} \cdot \text{Ad}(g))$, where s is a Cartan involution.

We say a ρ -form is **holomorphic** if it is a holomorphic section of:

$$\check{E}_\rho = K_{\mathbb{C}} P_+ \backslash (G_{\mathbb{C}} \times_\rho \mathbb{C}^n)$$

on the inclusion of $E \hookrightarrow \check{E}$.

Proposition 6.18. *The vector space of holomorphic ρ -forms is precisely:*

$$H^0(\overline{X}, \overline{E}_\rho),$$

where \overline{X} is a smooth toroidal compactification of X and \overline{E}_ρ the unique extension of E_ρ to \overline{X} .

See [Mum77, Prop 3.3].

Proposition 6.19. Consider the case $\check{E} = \Omega_{\check{\mathcal{D}}}^1$ so that $E = \Omega_{\mathcal{D}}^1$. In this case

$$\overline{E} = \Omega_{\overline{X}}^1(\log)$$

is the bundle whose sections near a boundary of k intersecting hyperplanes are of the form:

$$\sum_{i=1}^k a_i(z) \frac{dz_i}{z_i} + \sum_{i=k+1}^n a_i(z) dz_i.$$

See [Mum77, Prop 3.4.a].

Proposition 6.20. Consider the case $\check{E} = \Omega_{\check{\mathcal{D}}}^n$ so that $E = \Omega_{\mathcal{D}}^n$ is the canonical bundle of \mathcal{D} . In this case

$$\overline{E} = f^*(\mathcal{O}_{\overline{X}^{BB}}(1))$$

is the pullback of an ample line bundle on the Baily-Borel compactification. The sections of $\mathcal{O}_{\overline{X}^{BB}}(n)$ are the modular forms of weight n .

See [Mum77, Prop 3.4.b].

Corollary 6.21. Suppose $n' = \dim(\overline{X}^{BB} - X)$, then for all $k > n'$ the cycle $[\Omega_{\overline{X}}^1(\log)]^k$ is supported on X .

Proof. This is true for the ample line bundle on \overline{X}^{BB} for which $\Omega_{\overline{X}}^1(\log)^k$ is the pull back. Hence the statement is true for $\Omega_{\overline{X}}^1(\log)^k$. \square

Corollary 6.22. For $X = \Gamma \backslash \mathcal{D}$ a locally symmetric space, the modular forms are:

$$M_k(\Gamma) = H^0(\overline{X}, \Omega_{\overline{X}}^n(\log)^k)$$

is the space of modular forms of weight k level Γ for G . Furthermore the cusp forms are:

$$S_k(\Gamma) = H^0(\overline{X}, \Omega_{\overline{X}}^n(\log)^{k-1} \otimes \Omega_{\overline{X}}^n).$$

6.3.2. Computing Dimensions

We now describe how to compute dimensions for spaces of modular forms.

Proposition 6.23. Suppose D is a cycle on \overline{X} supported entirely on X , then

$$D \cdot c^\alpha(\Omega_{\overline{X}}(\log)) = D \cdot c^\alpha(\Omega_X).$$

This follows from the properties of the Chern classes.

Lemma 6.24. Suppose Q is the universal polynomial of Corollary 6.10 then:

$$\begin{aligned} E_{\overline{X}}(\ell) &:= Q(\ell c_1(\Omega_{\overline{X}}^1(\log)); c_1(\Omega_{\overline{X}}^1(\log)), \dots, c_n(\Omega_{\overline{X}}^1(\log))) \\ &\quad - Q(\ell c_1(\Omega_X^1(\log)); c_1(\Omega_X^1), \dots, c_n(\Omega_X^1)) \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{n'} \ell^i [c_1(\Omega_X^1(\log))^i] \sum_{|\alpha|=n-i} b_\alpha (c^\alpha(\Omega_X^1) - c^\alpha(\Omega_{\overline{X}}^1(\log))) \end{aligned}$$

for constants b_α which depend only on α and not on X .

Proof. This is a direct application of Corollary 6.21 and Proposition 6.23. \square

Theorem 6.25. Consider $(\Omega_{\check{\mathcal{D}}}^n)^{-1}$ the ample line bundle on $\check{\mathcal{D}}$ and let

$$P_{\check{\mathcal{D}}}(\ell) = \sum_i \dim(H^i(\check{\mathcal{D}}, (\Omega_{\check{\mathcal{D}}}^n)^{-1}))$$

be the associated Hilbert polynomial. Suppose Γ is a neat arithmetic subgroup and \overline{X} is a smooth toroidal compactification of $X = \Gamma \backslash \mathcal{D}$ with $n' = \dim(\overline{X}^{BB} - X)$. Then for $\ell \geq 2$ we have:

$$\dim(S_\ell(\Gamma)) = \text{Vol}_{HM}(X) P_{\check{\mathcal{D}}}(\ell - 1) - E_{\overline{X}}(\ell).$$

See [Mum77, Prop 3.5].

Remark 6.26. A remark is in order on the issue of the *weight* of a modular form. The *weight* ℓ in the above theorem is what is known as the geometric weight. This differs from the arithmetic weight by a factor of $\dim(X)$.

Notation 6.27. Denote the boundary of X by $\Delta = \overline{X} - X$ and write $[\Delta] = \sum [D_i]$ as a decomposition into its irreducible components $[D_i]$. Denote by Δ_k the k th elementary symmetric polynomial in the $[D_i]$. Moreover, for α a partition denote by $\Delta^\alpha = \prod_\ell \Delta_{\alpha_\ell}$.

Proposition 6.28. Let \overline{X} be an n dimensional complex manifold and suppose $\Delta = \overline{X} \setminus X$ is a reduced normal crossings divisor. Denoting by $\Omega_{\overline{X}}^1(\log)$ the subsheaf of $\Omega_{\overline{X}}$ with log-growth near Δ . Then:

$$c_j(\Omega_{\overline{X}}^1) = \sum_{i=0}^j c_i(\Omega_{\overline{X}}^1(\log)) \Delta_{j-i}.$$

Proof. This is proven in slightly more generality in [Tsu80, Prop 1.2] for the tangent bundle. It follows from considering the following two exact sequences:

$$0 \longrightarrow \Omega_{\overline{X}}^1(\log) \longrightarrow \Omega_{\overline{X}}^1 \longrightarrow \oplus \mathcal{O}_{D_i}(D_i) \longrightarrow 0,$$

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\overline{X}} \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\overline{X}}(D_i) \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{D_i}(D_i) \longrightarrow 0.$$

□

Corollary 6.29. For a partition α of j we find:

$$\begin{aligned} c^\alpha(\Omega_{\overline{X}}^1) &= \prod_\ell \left(\sum_{i=0}^{\alpha_\ell} c_i(\Omega_{\overline{X}}^1(\log)) \Delta_{\alpha_\ell-i} \right) \\ &= \sum_{\beta, \gamma} d_{\alpha, \beta, \gamma} c^\beta(\Omega_{\overline{X}}^1(\log)) \Delta^\gamma, \end{aligned}$$

where the $d_{\alpha, \beta, \gamma}$ depend only on α, β, γ and not on X .

Corollary 6.30. We have that:

$$E_{\overline{X}}(\ell) = \sum_{i=0}^{n'} \ell^i [c_1(\Omega_{\overline{X}}^1(\log))]^i \sum_{|\alpha|=n-i} b_\alpha \left(\sum_{\substack{|\beta| < |\alpha| \\ |\gamma| = |\alpha| - |\beta|}} d_{\alpha, \beta, \gamma} c^\beta(\Omega_{\overline{X}}^1(\log)) \Delta^\gamma \right),$$

where the coefficients b_α and $d_{\alpha, \beta, \gamma}$ depend only on α, β, γ and n and not otherwise on X .

It is possible to obtain an even more precise formula for $E_{\overline{X}}(\ell)$. In particular the following theorem from [Fio15, Thm. 4.1] tells us that the error term is a formal combination of Euler characteristics for various intersections of boundary components.

Theorem 6.31. Let X be a smooth projective variety and let \mathcal{F} be any coherent sheaf on X . Suppose Δ is a collection of smooth divisors with simple normal crossings on X . Then

$$\chi(X, \mathcal{F}) - \chi(X, \Delta, \mathcal{F}) = \sum_{|\underline{b}| \geq 1} (-1)^{|\underline{b}|} c_{\underline{b}} D^{\underline{b}} Q_{n-|\underline{b}|}(\text{ch}_j(\mathcal{F}); \text{ch}_i(\Omega_X^1(\log(\Delta)))).$$

Remark 6.32. We have the following remarks about the above:

- All of the intersections in the above formula take place in the boundary, since $|\gamma| > 0$ for every term appearing in the formula.
- There are only finitely many connected components of boundary components and finitely many inequivalent orbits of boundary component.

- Boundary components are of the form:

$$\overline{\Gamma_F \backslash F} \times (\mathbb{Z}^{2m} \backslash \mathbb{C}^m) \times \overline{O(\sigma)}$$

for the various boundary components F and cones σ .

- Intersections between adjacent F 's in \overline{X}^{BB} is understood by the spherical Bruhat-Tits building of G over \mathbb{Q} .
- The intersections of two cones in F are either another cone of F or a cone of an adjacent boundary component F' contained in the closure of F .
- We can select a toroidal compactification where the boundary has simple normal crossings.

Remark 6.33. The above results combine to reduce the issue of computing dimension formulas to the following steps:

1. Computing the Hilbert polynomial $P_{\check{\mathcal{D}}}$. These are known in all the basic cases.
2. Computing the volume $\text{Vol}_{HM}(X)$. This depends on the choice of Γ , the formulas typically involve special values of L -functions.
3. Understanding the arithmetic of the group Γ well enough to describe all of the cusps.
4. Understanding the geometry of the toroidal compactifications over the cusps.
5. Computing the relevant Euler characteristics of these pieces.

On this point it is worth noting that the sheaves under consideration are the pullbacks of sheaves of modular forms on the Baily-Borel boundary components.

6.4. The Orthogonal Case

The following discussion follows closely that of [GHS08, Section 2].

Theorem 6.34. *Let \mathcal{D} be the symmetric space for an orthogonal group of signature $(2, n)$, then:*

$$\chi(\mathcal{O}_{\check{\mathcal{D}}}(-n)^\ell) = \chi(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{n+1}}(-n\ell)) - \chi(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{n+1}}(-n\ell - 2)) = \binom{n+1-\ell}{n} - \binom{n-1-\ell}{n}.$$

Proof. We have describe $\check{\mathcal{D}}$ as a quartic in \mathbb{P}^{n+1} with canonical bundle $\mathcal{O}_{\check{\mathcal{D}}}(-n)$. The adjunction formula places it into the following exact sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{n+1}}(-n\ell - 2) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{n+1}}(-n\ell) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\check{\mathcal{D}}}^\ell \rightarrow 0.$$

This allows us to compute the Hilbert polynomial of $\mathcal{O}_{\check{\mathcal{D}}}$ from that of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{n+1}}$. In particular using the fact that $\dim(H^0(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{n+1}}(k))) = \binom{n+1+k}{n}$ allows us to check the result. \square

The non-trivial volume forms on a Hermitian symmetric domain \mathcal{D} are induced by the Killing form and the identification of \mathfrak{p} with $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{D}, x}$, where x is any base point. Up to scaling this form is unique.

For the group $O_{2, n}$ it is shown in [Hel01, p. 239] that the tangent spaces for \mathcal{D} and $\check{\mathcal{D}}$ are respectively:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & U \\ U^t & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & U \\ -U^t & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

in the Lie algebra of G . The killing form is $\text{Tr}(M_1 M_2^t)$ which induces the form $2 \text{Tr}(U_1 U_2^t)$. Fix a lattice L in the underlying quadratic space. In [Sie67] Siegel computed the volume of $O(L) \backslash \mathcal{D}$ relative to $\text{Tr}(U_1 U_2^t)$ as:

$$2\alpha_\infty(L, L) |D(L)|^{(2+n+1)/2} \left(\prod_{k=1}^2 \pi^{-k/2} \Gamma(k/2) \right) \left(\prod_{k=1}^n \pi^{-k/2} \Gamma(k/2) \right),$$

where $\alpha_\infty(L, L)$ is the real Tamagawa volume of $O(L)$. The computations of [Hua79] when combined with the above yield the formula:

$$\text{Vol}(\check{\mathcal{D}}) = 2 \left(\prod_{k=1}^{n+2} \pi^{k/2} \Gamma(k/2)^{-1} \right) \left(\prod_{k=1}^n \pi^{-k/2} \Gamma(k/2) \right) \left(\prod_{k=1}^2 \pi^{-k/2} \Gamma(k/2) \right).$$

Combining these results we find:

Proposition 6.35. *The Hirzebruch-Mumford volume for an orthogonal symmetric space is:*

$$\text{Vol}_{HM}(\text{SO}(L) \backslash \mathcal{D}) = \alpha_\infty(L, L) |D(L)|^{(2+n+1)/2} \left(\prod_{k=1}^{n+2} \pi^{k/2} \Gamma(-k/2) \right).$$

In order to compute $\alpha_\infty(L, L)$ we use several facts.

Proposition 6.36. *For an indefinite lattice of rank at least 3 the genus equals the spinor genus.*

This follows from [Kit93, Thm 6.3.2].

Proposition 6.37. *The weight of a lattice depends only on its spinor genus.*

This is discussed in [GHS08, p224]. See also [Shi99, Thm 5.10].

Now using the fact that the Tamagawa volume of $\text{SO}_V(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash \text{SO}_V(\mathbb{A}) = 2$ we may conclude:

Proposition 6.38. *For an indefinite lattice of rank at least 3 the following formula holds:*

$$\prod_p \alpha_p(L, L) = \frac{2}{|spn^+(L)|}$$

or equivalently:

$$\alpha_\infty(L, L) = \frac{2}{|spn^+(L)|} \prod_p \alpha_p(L, L)^{-1},$$

where $spn^+(L)$ is the proper spinor genus of L .

Remark 6.39. It is known (see [Kit93, Cor 6.3.1]) that $|spn^+(L)|$ is a power of 2. Moreover, by [Kit93, Cor 6.3.2] computing $|spn^+(L)|$ can be reduced to a finite computation.

The local densities $\alpha_p(L, L)$ can also be computed. These computations are explained in [Kit93, Ch. 5]. Note that α_p differs from β_p by a factor of $q^{\text{rank}(L)\nu(2)}$.

Remark 6.40. There is an important remark to be made on the subject of computing the Euler-characteristics of the boundary in this case.

The theory of Generalized Heegner divisors gives a natural method of computing explicit representatives for the self intersection terms which are necessary (see [Fio15, Sec. 6] for a discussion of how to handle the self intersection terms in general).

The boundary components are either toric varieties, whose Euler characteristics are purely combinatorial, or compactifications of k -fold fiber products of universal elliptic curves. The Euler characteristics of these should be related to dimensions of spaces of modular forms on the underlying curves.

6.5. Non-Neat Level Subgroups

An important aspect of the above discussion was the appearance of the term ‘non-singular’. In order to obtain a non-singular variety from a locally symmetric space one is forced to take blowups. This process is not (trivially) well-behaved with respect to the existence or dimension of sections. The above machinery only works directly, without the need for any modifications, when the locally symmetric space is non-singular. Consequently, an important result is that every locally symmetric space has a non-singular finite cover. This result follows from the following:

Theorem 6.41. *Suppose $p \nmid \Phi_\ell(1)$ and $\deg(\Phi_\ell) \leq n$ for all ℓ , then $\Gamma(p) \subset \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$ is neat.*

See [Bor69, Prop. 17.4].

Two natural questions now arise:

Question 1. What does it mean to have a modular form on a singular space?

Question 2. How can one compute the dimension of this space from the corresponding dimension of the cover?

Remark 6.42. The reason the first question is important is that line bundles may not descend to a desingularization of the quotient. Notice that the desingularization of $(\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z}) \backslash \mathbb{H})$ is \mathbb{P}^1 . If the line bundle of modular forms of weight 2 descended, it would by necessity have global sections. Moreover, even if the line bundle does descend, it is not clear that Γ -invariant sections will descend to holomorphic sections.

Notation 6.43. Suppose we have a normal subgroup $\Gamma' \subset \Gamma$ with Γ' neat. Denote by $S_k(\Gamma')$ the space of weight k cusp forms on $X(\Gamma')$. Define $S_k(\Gamma) = S_k(\Gamma')^\Gamma$ to be the space of Γ -invariant cusp forms. Define $\tilde{S}_k(\Gamma) \subset S_k(\Gamma)$ to be the subspace of cusp forms which extend to holomorphic forms on a desingularization $\tilde{X}(\Gamma)$ of $X(\Gamma) = \Gamma \backslash X(\Gamma')$.

Proposition 6.44. *With the notation as above we can compute:*

$$\dim(S_k(\Gamma)) = \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma/\Gamma'} \text{tr}(\gamma|S_k(\Gamma')).$$

The proof is a standard argument. A generalization of the Riemann-Roch theorem by Atiyah and Singer [AS68] allows this to be computed.

We first introduce the following notation:

Notation 6.45. Suppose $\gamma \in \Gamma$, χ is a character of Γ and $\theta \in \mathbb{C}^\times$. Denote by $X^\gamma = \{x \in X \mid x = \gamma(x)\}$ and by $N_\gamma = N_{X^\gamma}$ the normal bundle of X^γ in X . For a vector bundle \mathcal{E} denote by $\mathcal{E}_\gamma(\theta)$ the θ -eigenspace of γ and by $\mathcal{E}(\chi)$ the χ -isotypic component. Suppose $c_t(\mathcal{E}) = \prod(1 - x_i t)$, then set $U^\theta(\mathcal{E}) = \prod(\frac{1-\theta}{1-\theta e^{x_i}})$ and $\text{ch}(\mathcal{E})(\gamma) = \sum_\chi \chi(\gamma) \text{ch}(\mathcal{E}(\chi))$.

Theorem 6.46. *Suppose k is sufficiently large so that $H^i(\overline{X}, \Omega_X^N(\log)^{k-1}) = 0$ for $i > 0$ then:*

$$\text{tr}(\gamma|S_k(\Gamma)) = \left\{ \frac{\text{ch}(\Omega_X^N(\log)^{k-1} \otimes \Omega_X^N|X^\gamma)(\gamma) \prod_\theta U^\theta(N_\gamma(\theta)) \text{td}(X^\gamma)}{\det(1 - \gamma|N_\gamma^*)} \right\} [X^\gamma].$$

This is a polynomial in the weight k of degree at most X^γ .

See [Tai82, Sec. 2] and [AS68, Thm. 3.9].

Remark 6.47. The contribution of the identity element of Γ in this formula gives us the Riemann-Roch theorem for $S_k(\Gamma)$. To evaluate this formula one needs a complete understanding of the ramification locus of the quotient map.

On the issue of the relation of $S_k(\Gamma)$ to $\tilde{S}_k(\Gamma)$ we have the following result.

Proposition 6.48. *Let $\tilde{X}(\Gamma)$ be a non-singular model of $X(\Gamma)$ and let $\tilde{X}(\langle\gamma, \Gamma'\rangle)$ be the non-singular model of $X(\langle\gamma, \Gamma'\rangle)$ which covers it. A Γ' -invariant form extends to $\tilde{X}(\Gamma)$ if and only if it extends to $\tilde{X}(\langle\gamma, \Gamma'\rangle)$ for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$.*

See [Tai82, Prop. 3.1].

Definition 6.49. Let γ act on X with a fixed point $x \in X$. Suppose the eigenvalues for the action of γ on $\mathcal{T}_{X,x}$ are $e^{2\pi i \alpha_j}$ for $j = 1, \dots, n$. We say the singularity at x is γ -canonical if $\sum_j \alpha_j - \lfloor \alpha_j \rfloor \geq 1$.

Proposition 6.50. *Every invariant form extends to $\tilde{X}(\langle\gamma, \Gamma\rangle)$ if and only if all the singularities are γ^k -canonical for all $\gamma^k \neq \text{Id}$.*

See [Tai82, Prop. 3.2].

Remark 6.51. Forms which have sufficiently high orders of vanishing along the ramification divisor will still extend even if the singularities are not canonical.

Theorem 6.52. *Let L be a lattice of signature $(2, n)$ with $n \geq 9$ and let $\Gamma \subset \Gamma'$ be as above. There exists a toroidal compactification of $X(\Gamma)$ such that all the singularities are γ -canonical for all $\gamma \in \Gamma'$.*

See [GHS07, Thm 2].

Remark 6.53. The results of [GHS07] are slightly more refined. They show that for $n \geq 6$ the only source of non-canonical singularities on the interior are reflections. For $n \geq 7$ the reflections no longer give non-canonical singularities. For the boundary, they show the 0-dimensional cusps never present non-canonical singularities (by a choice of toroidal compactification). They also show that the 1-dimensional cusps may only have non-canonical singularities over the usual points $i, \omega \in \mathbb{H}$ and these points present no problems if $n \geq 9$. Moreover, from their proof one can compute lower bounds on ℓ such that $\Gamma(\ell)$ would only give canonical singularities.

The computations involved in obtaining these results use the structure of singularities that we will discuss in the following section.

7. Ramification for Orthogonal Shimura Varieties

The purpose of this section is to describe the nature of the ramification between different levels for the orthogonal group. The only other discussion of this topic with which we are familiar is the work of [GHS07, Sec. 2]. Some of the results here are motivated by their constructions.

Let L be a \mathbb{Z} -lattice of signature $(2, n)$. Recall that:

$$\mathcal{D}_L = \mathcal{K}_L = \{[\vec{z}] \in \mathbb{P}(L \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{C}) \mid q(\vec{z}) = 0, b(\vec{z}, \bar{\vec{z}}) > 0\}.$$

Denote by O_L the orthogonal group of L . For Γ a subgroup of $O_L(\mathbb{Z})$ we set:

$$X_L(\Gamma) := \Gamma \backslash \mathcal{D}_L.$$

When Γ is neat $X_L(\Gamma)$ can be given the structure of a smooth quasi-projective variety. We also wish to think about $X_L(\Gamma)$ when Γ is not neat. It will be a quotient of $X_L(\Gamma')$ for some neat subgroup $\Gamma' \subset \Gamma$ by a finite group of automorphisms. The quotient certainly exists as a stack (though we shall not discuss this further). However, one often expects that one can make sense of it as a scheme, in which case the cover $\pi_{\Gamma} : X_L(\Gamma') \rightarrow X_L(\Gamma)$ will be a ramified covering.

The first thing we shall do is describe the structure of some ‘explicit’ ramification divisors. We will next explain why this captures all of the ramification.

7.1. Generalized Heegner Cycles

We now define a class of cycles on our spaces. This is essentially the same definition as the cycles considered in [Kud04], see also [Kud97].

Definition 7.1. Let $S \subset L$ be a (primitive) sublattice of signature $(2, n')$. Then S^{\perp} is a (primitive) negative-definite sublattice of L . Define:

$$\mathcal{D}_{L,S} = \{[\vec{z}] \in \mathcal{D}_L \mid b(\vec{z}, \vec{y}) = 0 \text{ for all } \vec{y} \in S^{\perp}\}.$$

This is a codimension $\text{rank } S^{\perp}$ subspace of \mathcal{D}_L , defined by algebraic conditions. Moreover, we see that:

$$\mathcal{D}_S \simeq \mathcal{D}_{L,S} \subset \mathcal{D}_L.$$

Let $\Phi_S = \{S' \mid S' = \gamma S \text{ for some } \gamma \in \Gamma\}$. Define:

$$H_{L,S} = \bigcup_{S' \in \Phi_S} \mathcal{D}_{L,S'}$$

to be the **generalized Heegner cycle** associated to this set of (primitive) embeddings of S into L . Its image in $X_L(\Gamma)$ will be an analytic cycle. A more careful analysis and a precise definition can result in obtaining an algebraic cycle (see [Kud04]).

Remark 7.2. In the definitions above we could just as well have taken $S \subset L^{\#}$, the dual of L , or in fact any lattice in $L \otimes \mathbb{Q}$. However, for our purposes, since $(S^{\perp})^{\perp} \cap L$ would give a primitive lattice generating the same $\mathcal{D}_{L,S}$, there is no real loss of generality in assuming this for our purposes.

We should remark that if S has corank 1 then $H_{L,S} = H_{\bar{x}_i, q(x_i)}$ is just a usual Heegner divisor (see [Bru02, p. 80]). This justifies our choice of name. It is not our intent to imply that there is (or is not) a relation to the generalized Heegner cycles arising from certain Kuga-Sato varieties (see [BDP10]).

7.2. Ramification near $\mathcal{D}_{L,S}$

We introduce the following notation (for any non-degenerate S):

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_S &= \{\gamma \in \Gamma \mid \gamma S \subset S\}, \\ \bar{\Gamma}_S &= \{\gamma \in O_S \mid \gamma \text{ lifts to } \Gamma\}, \text{ and} \\ \tilde{\Gamma}_S &= \{\gamma \in \Gamma_S \mid \gamma|_{S^{\perp}} = \text{Id}\}. \end{aligned}$$

Remark 7.3. It would be convenient if $\tilde{\Gamma}_S \simeq \bar{\Gamma}_S$, however, this is hard to guarantee if $L \neq S \oplus S^{\perp}$.

We return to the setting where $S \subset L$ is a sublattice of signature $(2, n')$, so that S^\perp is a negative-definite lattice. It follows that $\tilde{\Gamma}_{S^\perp}$, and hence $\tilde{\Gamma}_{S^\perp}$, are both finite groups. We find that $\tilde{\Gamma}_S \times \tilde{\Gamma}_{S^\perp} \hookrightarrow O_L$, while $\tilde{\Gamma}_S \times \tilde{\Gamma}_{S^\perp}$ may not. We have the following maps:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X_S(\tilde{\Gamma}_S) & \hookrightarrow & (\tilde{\Gamma}_S \times \tilde{\Gamma}_{S^\perp}) \backslash \mathcal{D}_L \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ X_S(\tilde{\Gamma}_S) & \longrightarrow & X_L(\Gamma). \end{array}$$

Remark 7.4. If we want the bottom map to be injective we would need that for each $\sigma \in O_L$ with $x, \sigma(x) \in \mathcal{D}_{L, S^\perp}$ then there exists $\tau \in O_S$ with $\tau(x) = \sigma(x)$.

We wish to explain the local ramification near $\mathcal{D}_{L, S}$. Fix e_1 and e_2 isotropic vectors spanning a hyperplane in $S \otimes K$, where K is a totally real quadratic extension of \mathbb{Q} . Note that we cannot always take e_1 and e_2 in S . We may then choose to express the spaces \mathcal{D}_S and \mathcal{D}_L as tube domains relative to the same pair e_1, e_2 . In particular we may write:

$$\mathcal{D}_L = \{\vec{u} \in \mathcal{U}_L = \langle e_1, e_2 \rangle^\perp \subset L \otimes \mathbb{C} \mid q(\Im(\vec{u})) > 0\}$$

with $\mathcal{D}_{L, S}$ in \mathcal{D}_L being precisely:

$$\mathcal{D}_{L, S} = \{\vec{u} \in \mathcal{U}_S = \langle e_1, e_2, S^\perp \rangle^\perp \subset L \otimes \mathbb{C} \mid q(\Im(\vec{u})) > 0\}.$$

Thus we see that in a neighbourhood of $\mathcal{D}_{L, S}$ in \mathcal{D}_L we can express

$$\mathcal{D}_L = \mathcal{D}_{L, S} \oplus (S^\perp \otimes \mathbb{C}).$$

Then $\tilde{\Gamma}_{S^\perp}$ acts on the complementary space $S^\perp \otimes \mathbb{C}$. We see that the cycle $\mathcal{D}_{L, S}$ is the generic ramification locus for this action. That is, $\mathcal{D}_{L, S}$ is maximal among cycles fixed by this action (with respect to inclusion among cycles).

Remark 7.5. We remark that for some points of $\mathcal{D}_{L, S}$ the group $\Gamma_{S^\perp} = \Gamma_S$ may also cause ramification in the quotient. This ramification will not in general be generic, and it will typically restrict to some sub-cycle of $\mathcal{D}_{L, S}$.

Indeed, a group element g fixes $\tau \in \mathcal{D}_{L, S}$ if and only if τ is an eigenspace of g . Thus g can only fix all of $\mathcal{D}_{L, S}$ if S is an eigenspace. This would imply that τ acts as -1 on S . Such an element acts trivially on \mathcal{D}_S as this is a projective space. The effect of the quotient by g is the same as by $-g \in O_{S^\perp}$.

7.3. Generalized Special Cycles

We will now introduce another type of cycle on the spaces $X = \Gamma \backslash \mathcal{D}_L$ which play a role in ramification. We will call these **generalized special cycles** because of their relationship to special points.

Let F/\mathbb{Q} be a CM-field and consider the CM-algebra:

$$E = F^d = F^{(1)} \times \dots \times F^{(n)}.$$

Denote complex conjugation for both F and E by σ . View E as an F -algebra under the diagonal embedding of F into E . Label the embeddings $\text{Hom}(F, \mathbb{C})$ as $\{\rho_1, \overline{\rho}_1, \dots, \rho_m, \overline{\rho}_m\}$. Pick $\lambda = (\lambda^{(1)}, \dots, \lambda^{(n)}) \in (E^\sigma)^\times$ such that $\rho_1(\lambda^{(1)}) \in \mathbb{R}^+$ but $\rho_j(\lambda^{(i)}) \in \mathbb{R}^-$ for all other combinations of i, j . We now consider the rational quadratic space $(V, q_{E, \sigma, \lambda})$ given by $V = E$ and

$$q_{E, \sigma, \lambda}(x) = \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}_{E/\mathbb{Q}}(\lambda x \sigma(x)).$$

Notice that the signature of the quadratic form is of the shape $(2, \ell)$. We define also the F -quadratic space $(V', q'_{E, \sigma, \lambda})$ given by $V' = E$ and

$$q'_{E, \sigma, \lambda}(x) = \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}_{E/F}(\lambda x \sigma(x)).$$

Notice that $q_{E, \sigma, \lambda}(x) = \text{Tr}_{F/\mathbb{Q}}(q'_{E, \sigma, \lambda}(x))$. We have the tori $T_{E, \sigma}$ and $T_{F, \sigma}$ defined by:

$$\begin{aligned} T_{E, \sigma}(R) &= \{x \in (E \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} R)^\times \mid x \sigma(x) = 1\}, \\ T_{F, \sigma}(R) &= \{x \in (F \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} R)^\times \mid x \sigma(x) = 1\}, \end{aligned}$$

as well as maps:

$$T_{F, \sigma} \xrightarrow{\Delta} T_{E, \sigma} \hookrightarrow \text{Res}_{F/\mathbb{Q}}(\text{O}_{q'_{E, \sigma, \lambda}}) \hookrightarrow \text{O}_{q_{E, \sigma, \lambda}},$$

where the first map Δ is the diagonal embedding. Now suppose further that: $q = q_{E, \sigma, \lambda} \oplus q^\perp$ and consider the inclusion:

$$\text{O}_{q_{E, \sigma, \lambda}} \hookrightarrow \text{O}_q.$$

Definition 7.6. The **generalized special cycle** associated to the inclusions $T_{F,\sigma} \hookrightarrow \cdots \hookrightarrow O_q$ as above is:

$$\mathcal{D}_\phi = \{[\vec{z}] \in \kappa_q^+ \mid g\vec{z} = \rho_0(g)\vec{z} \text{ for all } g \in T_{F,\sigma}(\mathbb{R})\}.$$

For any lattice L in the quadratic space of q this gives us a cycle in \mathcal{D}_L . Set $\Phi = \{\gamma^{-1}\phi\gamma \mid \gamma \in \Gamma\}$ and define:

$$H_\phi = \bigcup_{\phi \in \Phi} \mathcal{D}_\phi.$$

The image of H_ϕ in $X = \Gamma \backslash \mathcal{D}_L$ is a cycle on X of the form:

$$\Gamma \backslash \mathcal{D}_\phi = \Gamma' \backslash \text{Res}_{F/\mathbb{Q}}(O_{q'_{E,\sigma,\lambda}})(\mathbb{R}) / K_{E,\sigma,\lambda},$$

where $\Gamma' = \Gamma \cap \text{Res}_{F/\mathbb{Q}}(O_{q'_{E,\sigma,\lambda}})(\mathbb{Z})$ and $K_{E,\sigma,\lambda}$ is a maximal compact subgroup of $\text{Res}_{F/\mathbb{Q}}(O_{q'_{E,\sigma,\lambda}})(\mathbb{R})$. Note that:

$$\text{Res}_{F/\mathbb{Q}}(O_{q'_{E,\sigma,\lambda}})(\mathbb{R}) \simeq O_{2,m-2}(\mathbb{R}) \times O_m(\mathbb{R})^{d-1}.$$

Remark 7.7. If $d = 1$ then the special cycle will be a special point.

7.4. Ramification Near \mathcal{D}_ϕ

Notation 7.8. Denote the group of N^{th} roots of unity by μ_N and a choice of generator by ζ_N .

The group μ_N has a unique irreducible rational representation ψ_N . The representation ψ_N is precisely the $\varphi(N)$ -dimensional representation of μ_N acting on the rational vector space $\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_N)$ by multiplication.

For each $a \in (\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z})^\times$ the generator ζ_N acts on:

$$x_a = \sum_{b \in \mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z}} \zeta_N^{-b} \otimes \zeta_N^{a^{-1}b} \in \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_N) \otimes \psi_N$$

by multiplication by ζ_N^a . We shall denote this (a) -isotypic eigenspace by $\psi_N(a) \subset \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_N) \otimes \psi_N$.

Conversely, we recover the rational subspace $\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_N)$ as being spanned by:

$$\sum_{\gamma} \gamma(\zeta_N^b) \gamma(x_a),$$

where the sum is over $\gamma \in \text{Gal}(\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_N)/\mathbb{Q})$. The vectors ζ_N^a for $a \in (\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z})^\times$ form a rational basis for ψ_N .

Now consider the special case of the previous section where $F = \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_N)$ and $E = \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_N)^n$. Assume that $q = q_{E,\sigma,\lambda}$. Moreover, assume that the integral structure on $E = F^d$ is of the form $L = \oplus L_i$, where the L_i are fractional ideals of $F^{(i)}$. This requirement is equivalent to saying the integral structure is such that via $\mu_N \subset T_F \subset O_q$ we find $\mu_N \subset O_q(\mathbb{Z})$.

Proposition 7.9. *The cycle \mathcal{D}_ϕ is the ramification divisor for μ_N under this action. Moreover, locally near D_ϕ we have that:*

$$\mathcal{D}_L = \mathcal{D}_\phi \times \prod_{a \in (\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z})^\times \setminus \{1\}} \mathbb{C}^r(a-1),$$

where the action of μ_N on $\mathbb{C}^r(a)$ is via χ^a .

Proof. We identify the tangent space near $\tau \in D_\phi$ with:

$$\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{D}_L, \tau} = \tau^\perp / \tau = \oplus_a (L \otimes \mathbb{C})(a) / \tau.$$

Without loss of generality (or rather by choice of ζ_N) we may suppose τ is in the ζ_N -eigenspace. The above then becomes:

$$\tau^\perp / \tau = \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{D}_\phi} / \tau \oplus_{a \neq 1} ((L \otimes \mathbb{C})(a) / \tau).$$

We see that the action of μ_N on $(L \otimes \mathbb{C})(a) / \tau$ is by ζ_N^{a-1} , where the -1 comes from the action on τ . We thus see that in a neighbourhood of τ around \mathcal{D}_ϕ the group μ_N acts non-trivially, whereas it clearly acts trivially on \mathcal{D}_ϕ . \square

Remark 7.10. As with the previous case, points $\tau \in \mathcal{D}_\phi$ may have other sources of ramification.

7.5. Ramification at τ

We will now explain why the situations described above are in fact the only source of ramification. Fix $\tau \in \mathcal{D}_L$. We define a lattice $S \subset L$ by setting:

$$S = (\{\Re(\tau), \Im(\tau)\}^\perp)^\perp.$$

Note that the lattice S^\perp is a potentially 0-dimensional negative-definite lattice. We observe that $\tau \in \mathbb{C} \otimes S$. We wish to consider the stabilizer of $\tau \in \mathcal{D}_L$. This is precisely:

$$\Gamma_\tau = \{\gamma \in \Gamma \mid \text{there exists } \lambda_\gamma \in \mathbb{C}^\times \text{ with } \gamma(\tau) = \lambda_\gamma \tau\}.$$

We immediately obtain a homomorphism $\chi_\tau : \Gamma_\tau \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$ given by $\chi_\tau(\gamma) = \lambda_\gamma$.

We have the following key results from [GHS07, Sec. 2.1].

Proposition 7.11. *With the above notation we see the following:*

- *There is an inclusion $\Gamma_\tau \subset \Gamma_S$.*
- *The kernel $\ker(\chi_\tau)$ equals $\tilde{\Gamma}_{S^\perp}$.*
- *The image of $\Gamma_\tau/\tilde{\Gamma}_{S^\perp}$ is a cyclic subgroup of $\overline{\Gamma}_S$.*

Proof. The first point follows immediately from the definition of S and Γ_S .

To see the second point, notice that the inclusion $\tilde{\Gamma}_{S^\perp} \subset \ker(\chi_\tau)$ is apparent from the discussion of Section 7.2. Now for the reverse inclusion, if $g \in \ker(\chi_\tau)$ and $x \in S$ we see:

$$(\tau, x) = (g\tau, gx) = (\tau, gx).$$

This implies that:

$$(\tau, x - gx) = (\overline{\tau}, x - gx) = 0,$$

and thus, $x - gx \in S^\perp$. However, S^\perp is negative-definite and thus:

$$S \cap S^\perp = (S^\perp)^\perp \cap S^\perp = 0.$$

For the final point notice that:

$$\Gamma_\tau/\tilde{\Gamma}_{S^\perp} \simeq \chi_\tau(\Gamma_\tau) = \mu_{r_\tau} \subset \mathbb{C}^*.$$

Thus the natural map:

$$\Gamma_S \rightarrow \overline{\Gamma}_S$$

takes $\Gamma_\tau/\tilde{\Gamma}_{S^\perp}$ to a cyclic subgroup of $\overline{\Gamma}_S$. □

It follows from the proposition that the group $\Gamma_\tau/\tilde{\Gamma}_{S^\perp}$ gives an action of μ_{r_τ} on S .

Proposition 7.12. *There are no trivial eigenvectors for the action of μ_{r_τ} on S .*

Proof. Suppose \vec{x} is a nontrivial eigenvector and that $g \in \mu_{r_\tau}$ is a nontrivial element. Then we write:

$$(\tau, x) = (g\tau, gx) = \chi_\tau(g)(\tau, x).$$

Likewise since $\overline{\tau}$ is also an eigenvector we find:

$$(\overline{\tau}, x) = (g\overline{\tau}, gx) = \overline{\chi_\tau(g)}(\overline{\tau}, x).$$

Therefore, $x \in S^\perp \cap S = \{0\}$. □

It follows from this proposition that $S = \phi_{r_\tau}^d$ as a representation of μ_{r_τ} .

Proposition 7.13. *We can decompose $S = \phi_{r_\tau}^d$ in such a way that q is non-degenerate on each factor and this is an orthogonal decomposition with respect to q .*

Proof. First we observe that we can proceed by induction provided there exists at least one non-degenerate factor. Indeed, if $q|_{\phi_{r_\tau}}$ is non-degenerate it follows that μ_N stabilizes $(\phi_{r_\tau})^\perp$. We may thus proceed inductively on d .

Next we observe that the restriction of q is non-degenerate if and only if it is non-trivial. This follows from two key facts:

1. $\text{Gal}(\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_{r_\tau})/\mathbb{Q})$ acts transitively on eigenspaces, and
2. $b(x_a, x_b) = 0$ if $a \neq b^{-1}$.

It follows that if $\varphi(r_\tau) > 2$, then $q|_{\phi_{r_\tau}}$ is non-degenerate since there are no isotropic spaces of size larger than 2.

For the case of $\varphi(r_\tau) = 2$ it is not possible to have $d = 1$. It follows that there exists a pair of ϕ_{r_τ} such that the restriction of q to $\phi_{r_\tau}^{(1)} \oplus \phi_{r_\tau}^{(2)}$ is nontrivial. If q restricts trivially to each factor, set $y_i^{(1)} = x_i^{(1)} + x_i^{(2)}$ and $y_i^{(2)} = x_i^{(1)} - x_i^{(2)}$. The restriction of q is then nontrivial on $\text{span}(y_i^{(j)}) \simeq \phi_{r_\tau}$. This completes the argument. \square

Proposition 7.14. *If $\chi_\tau(\Gamma_\tau) \not\subset \{\pm 1\}$ then τ is on a special cycle \mathcal{D}_ϕ of \mathcal{D}_S , where $F = \mathbb{Q}(\chi(\Gamma_\tau))$. Hence, τ is on a generalized special cycle of \mathcal{D}_L .*

Proof. Because the \mathbb{Q} -span of $\phi_{r_\tau}(\mu_{r_\tau}) \subset \text{End}(\phi_{r_\tau})$ is equal to $\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_{r_\tau})$ we may extend the action of μ_{r_τ} to one of T_F on each factor. This implies that we are in the setting of the previous section. In particular, there exists a unique factor which is not negative-definite, and for it there exists a unique \mathbb{R} -factor which is positive-definite. \square

Claim. *If $\chi_\tau(\Gamma_\tau) = \{\pm 1\}$ then the image of Γ_τ acting on $\mathcal{D}_{L,S}$ acts trivially on all of $\mathcal{D}_{L,S}$.*

Proof. This follows since the entire space is the (-1) -eigenspace. \square

Remark 7.15. From Propositions 7.11 and 7.14 it follows immediately that the ramification of \mathcal{D}_L consists entirely of the ramification along $\mathcal{D}_{L,S}$ coming from $\tilde{\Gamma}_{S^\perp}$, and the ramification along $\mathcal{D}_\phi \subset \mathcal{D}_{L,S}$ coming from the action of μ_N on \mathcal{D}_ϕ .

Note though that if $\tilde{\Gamma}_{S^\perp} \neq \bar{\Gamma}_S$ then the quotient action by μ_N does not act trivially on the $S^\perp \otimes \mathbb{C}$ component of the tangent space to $\mathcal{D}_{L,S}$. This phenomenon can only arise if $L \neq S \oplus S^\perp$.

8. Concluding Remarks

In this article we have attempted to give an overview of the problems of constructing explicit toroidal compactifications for orthogonal locally symmetric spaces as well as that of computing dimension formulas for spaces of modular forms on them. Some areas that we have left unresolved in this are:

- An explicit projective regular cone decomposition for the orthogonal group.
- Counting the number of inequivalent cusps.
- Describing the geometry of the cusps.
- In particular compute the Euler characteristic of the resulting compactifications of k -fold fiber products of the universal elliptic curve over the modular curve.

We expect that this should be immediately related to dimension formulas for modular forms on the underlying modular curve.

- Study explicitly the effect of ‘elliptic’ cycles on dimension formulas for non-neat level subgroups.
- Explicit formulas.

Doing all of the above in complete generality is likely overly ambitious, one should thus probably restrict to special cases of interest.

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